Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 143 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th July ..	China —	7,932	
25th ,, ..	Teesta —	6,296	
28th ,, —	Chindwara† .	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August —	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
6th ,, ..	Sardinia† ..	6,580	Extra
7ht ,, ..	Manora† —	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of third class passages available for women and children by the "MANORA" in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins. The single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets to return either first or second saloon will be given on application.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738

575	
350	
575	
230	
345	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
19th July ..	Palitana ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
21st ,, —	Linga —	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
24th ,, ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	14th July	24th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	28th July	7th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,899.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES, VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi —	7th July	22nd July	Marseilles.
Siam maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th ,,	Japan
Mizuki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan.
Luzon maru	K. Tsuji —	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Wias Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,550,000

HEAD OFFICE : TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	12,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	8,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs.	7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs.	75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir B. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any ccount does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secur for yourself a Policy which will enable yo to tide over the difficulties owing to the los of income in your old age or provide for you family in case of an early death

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decidin the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Secon Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
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EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

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BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. [illegible] from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljі Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

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For particulars, apply to:—

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Secretaries and Managers.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink

A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
225, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confecitoner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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1000

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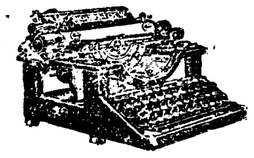
are in use to-day all over India—and have all given Perfect Satisfaction.



Free Demonstration on the WOODSTOCK arranged at your office in order to convince you of its Suberiority.

Sole Agents:—

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,

251, Hornby Road, BOMAAY.

C. B. 105.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

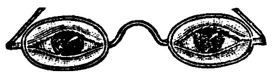
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est.  1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the **only** firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an **Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Spheric Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and other Tinted lenses.

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(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street BOMBAY.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents?

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, sittings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to SAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and of nothing the necessary relative

FREE BOOKLET.

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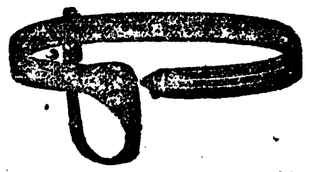

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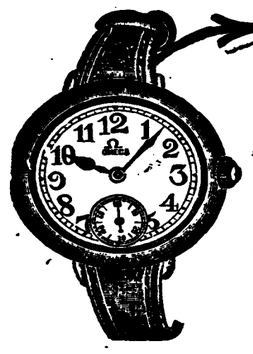

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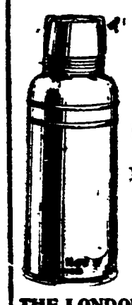

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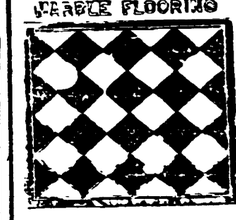

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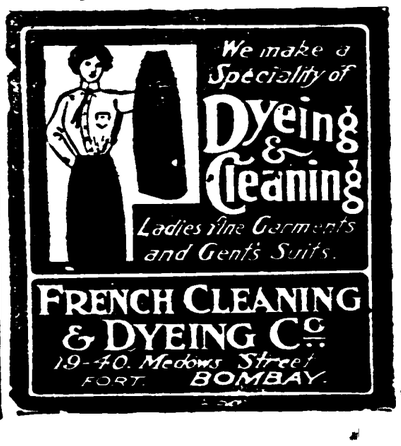
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Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Rev. D. A. Yardi, B. A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Service—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

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St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Masses; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

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St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

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III. Obstruction of Urine; due to gleet, gravels or any other urinary causes.
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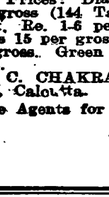

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

Rainfall has increased in the Punjab and North-west India. It has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, east and north Punjab, east of the Central Provinces; local in Burma, Bengal, west of the United Provinces, west coast of the peninsula, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad and north Madras coast.

Principal amounts:—Akyab three inches, Monywa one and a half, Bhamo and Sibsagar five, Cherrapunji three, Cox's Bazar six, Chittagong four, Mymensingh five, Cuttack one, Sambalpur two, Hazaribagh one and a half, Darbhanga and Naya Dumka two, Patna one and ahalf, Jhansi three, Hissar and Ambala a half, Ludhiana one and a half, Lahore a quarter, Sialkot and Rawalpindi one, Murree, Parachinar and Mount Abu one and a half, Rajkot three quarters, Ahmedabad a half, Hoshangabad and Rajpur one, Pamban and Madura a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the east of the United Provinces.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Hyebea, captain S. Nilsen, arrived here from Bangkok, weather experienced during the voyage, good monsoon with strong southerly currents.

S. S. British Night, Captain R. O. Putt, arrived here from Taraken, weather experienced during the voyage, fresh monsoon.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.760	Inch
Temperature of Air	84.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.7	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.794	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9	"
Minimum do.	80.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	193	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.04	Inch
Total fall during month	10.70	"
Do. do. year	34.16	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th.	0.12	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the heights and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	18	m	2	21	26	8	18	m	8	33	17	3
		a	2	37a	28	0		a	8	57a	17	3
Sat.	19	m	3	12	26	9	19	m	8	48	18	5
		a	3	19a	27	5		a	9	40a	17	3
Sun.	20	m	4	10	25	11	20	m	9	43	19	4
		a	4	8a	26	9		a	10	39a	17	3
Mon.	21	m	5	17	25	8	21	m	10	53	20	4
		a	5	6a	26	1		a	11	48a	17	1
Tues.	22	m	6	36	25	8	22					
		a	6	14a	25	7		a	0	25a	20	11
Wed.	23	m	8	3	26	3	23	m	1	1	18	9
		a	7	30a	25	5		a	2	2a	20	9
Thur.	24	m	9	13	27	2	24	m	2	12	16	4
		a	8	46a	25	8		a	3	14a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 18 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 10m.	Sunset	7h. 19m.	
" 19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 19m.	
" 20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 18m.	
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 18m.	
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 12m.	"	7h. 18m.	
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 12m.	"	7h. 18m.	
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 12m.	"	7h. 17m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51·4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east and north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.94in., Lahore 0.33in., Hissar 0.40in. and Ambala 0.58in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in slight defect in the north Punjab and in considerable defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 2.90in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is moderately below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.52in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the north but over the rest of the division they are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally in slight defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.72in. of rain and Ahmedabad 0.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore reports 0.22in, Hoshangabad 1.05in., Chanda 0.13in. and Raipur 0.94in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the south-west.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen locally; Bombay has had 0.10in. and Karwar 0.51in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.13in., of rain and Ahmednagar 0.10in. The sky is slightly or moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the excess being greatest in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the east and north Punjab, and local in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and the west of the United Provinces. A few showers are also reported from the south Madras c... Gujarat, Kathiawar and south Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but is above it in the Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th July 1919.

The Arabian Sea current has been very active in the west of the United Provinces and has penetrated again into the north Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Punjab, The Bay current is at present weak, and the west of the United Provinces, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur the east of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma Orissa, Bihar, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the east Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bhamo one inch; Akyab one and a half; Sibsagar two; Dibrugarh four; Cherrapunji ten; Jalpaiguri one; Ranchi three; Meerut a half; Mussooree three; Chakrata four; Roorkee two; Bareilly one and a half; Simla one; Murree four; Seoni a quarter; Hanamkonda three-quarters.

Temperature is seven degrees above normal in the North-west Frontier Province and rose yesterday to one hundred and ten degrees at Peshawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY the 18th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (17th)	92.	78	4.0	89	0	0
Jask	91.	68	2.3	83	0	—0.08
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.	92	7.4	61	0	—1.57
Rawalpindi	90.	73	4	90	0.94	5.94	—0.04
Lahore	96.	78	3	92	0.33	0.43	—4.35
Hissar	88.	76	4	80	0.40	1.27	—2.59
Ambala	86.	76	5	95	0.58	8.24	—4.06
Delhi	82.	78	5	87	0.05	1.18	—7.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.	79	2	84	..	5.74	—2.88
Mainpuri	95.	0	78	4	87	..	7.00	—0.06
Jhansi	89.	0	75	8	88	2.90	14.50	+3.65
Cawnpore	87.	4	78	9	90	..	7.54	—0.62
Allahabad	83.	3	79	0	86	..	8.02	—2.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.	1	86	0	66	..	0	—9.77
Karachi	87.	4	82	2	87	..	0.06	—2.64
Ajmer	91.	8	70	9	78	..	3.06	—3.24
Jaipur	91.	5	70	2	69	..	6.85	—0.10
Kotah	90.	6	79	0	77	..	8.51	—0.40
Mount Abu	72.	6	6	4	57	1.52	6.83	—10.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.	70	9	85	0.07	1.34	—5.27
Dwarka	84.	1	80	8	85	..	2.28	—5.21
Veraval	86.	2	76	9	86	0.72	5.19	—5.85
Rajkot	92.	0	76	8	78	0.03	2.85	—5.41
Bhavnagar Para	87.	9	77	2	79	0.02	14.64	—4.13
Surat	89.	8	76	0	89	0.67	2.42	—4.01
Ahmedabad	91.	6	76	9	86	0.06	5.62	—1.64
Deesa	86.	8	73	4	88	..	4.10	—4.53
Nagpur	84.	1	72	1	87	..	20.27	+9.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.	8	75	5	90	0.22	17.74	+0.26
Sangor	81.	2	73	0	90	0.04	11.27	—3.38
Hoshangabad	85.	3	74	4	87	1.05	22.52	+8.17
Khandwa	89.	6	75	1	78	..	9.43	+0.24
Akola	94.	4	76	5	78	..	11.91	+0.76
Amraoti	93.	8	76	9	87	..	9.65	—3.65
Nagpur	92.	0	77	7	78	..	23.03	+9.56
Chanda	93.	5	75	0	86	0.13	18.29	+0.75
Raipur	82.	0	75	3	91	0.94	33.27	+17.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.	9	78	6	83	0.10	34.15	—1.66
Ratnagiri	85.	7	75	9	95	0.08	43.63	—6.37
Marmugao	85.	5	..	..	90	0.02	39.74	—9.90
Karwar	88.	0	77	8	94	0.51	41.45	—21.21
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.	9	74	2	61	..	6.59	—0.97
Ahmednagar	91.	8	67	9	64	0.10	7.52	+0.08
Poona	85.	2	71	3	52	..	5.41	—3.79
Sholapur	95.	1	74	3	64	..	11.43	+3.20
Bijapur	89.	7	72	1	68	..	4.84	+0.22
Belgaum	80.	6	67	5	82	0.13	14.31	—3.45
Aurangabad	94.	0	72	0	67	..	4.77	—4.45
Nizamabad (Inder).	91.	1	74	8	72	..	9.64	—1.48
Hyderabad	90.	3	77	0	67	..	13.23	+4.11
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.	0	74	4	93	0.39	41.27	—19.63
Calicut	83.	8	76	8	93	..	40.37	—12.11
Cochin	84.	7	76	7	90	0.34	32.90	—9.76
Colombo	85.	2	76	5	84	0.35	4.64	—6.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.	1	79	2	88	..	8.28	+0.17
Bellary	87.	1	76	5	62	..	1.90	—1.00
Cuddapah	96.	3	76	2	83	..	11.88	+6.66
Madras	93.	2	77	6	76	..	6.82	+2.39
Bangalore	84.	3	67	6	83	..	6.45	+1.03
Coimbatore	90.	3	72	4	75	0.02	1.56	—1.04
Trichinopoly	93.	6	72	7	79	0.04	4.94	+2.88
Negapatam	93.	0	76	0	80	0.18	4.83	+2.56

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th July, 1919, was 29.977 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read-

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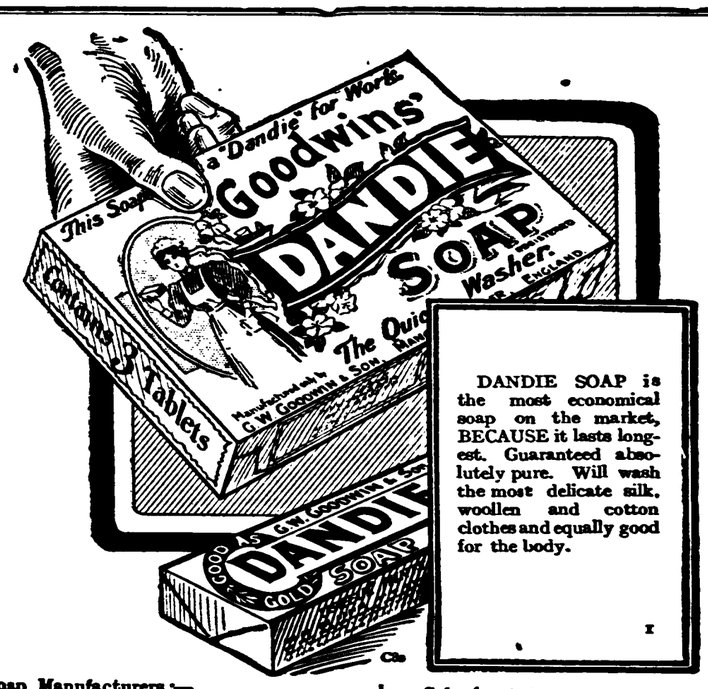

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A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

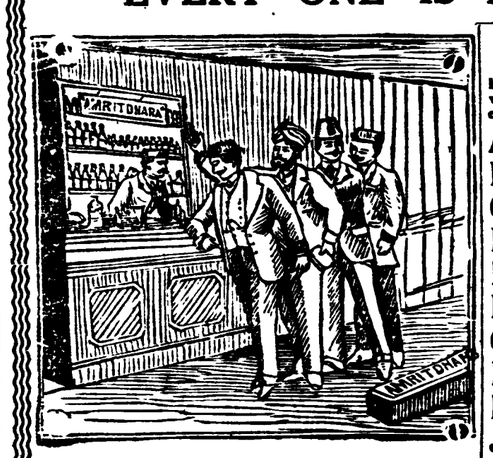
NICKEL SILVER — — — Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD — — — — 36

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED



23,000 TESTIMONIALS

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity	Nausea
Asthma	Neurasthenia
Bronchitis	Otorrhœa
Bleeding	Otalgia
Cholera	Pneumonia
Constipation	Pulmonary troubles
Diarrhœa	Quartan
Dyspepsia	Quinsy
Earache	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhœa	Toothache
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heartburns	Ulcers
Indigestion	Vomitting
Insomnia	several diseases
Joint troubles	Wounds
Jaundice	Worms in the belly
Kidney diseases	Yaws
Lumbago	Ava-skin
Liver troubles	Zymotic diseases
Malaria	
Mumps	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma; a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea; a best household medicine.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.

Copy.

"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderful the few cases I have tried.

Yours faithfully,
Rai Sahib C. NAIK Bahadur.

Regd.—"AMRITDHARA"—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA," in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIS" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial: Sample Annas Eight only.

THE MANAGER,
Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara Lahore.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes," Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Apsoows Street Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

LEPROSY, Leucorderma, Patches, Spots Marks, Eruptions, etc., arising from Blood Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment free on sending descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta, G. P. O. S.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 167, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEND—Rupees up to Five lakhs on Building Properties. For interest and particulars apply Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3339

FOUND.

FOUND—A WRIST WATCH on Hornby Road. Apply to J. S. NANJI, c/o. Eastern Bank. 3237

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEMAND for SHORTHAND TYPISTS and ACCOUNTANTS is very great; either sex. Study soon Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy and Correspondence, Service guaranteed. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 3353

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students—any Standard Enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, good pay to competent man. Apply soon stating qualifications, past experience and least pay expected to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3283

WANTED—Gujarati knowing UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply personally or otherwise to the PRINCIPAL, GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3316

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—CANDIDATES to fill up six vacancies of Indian Military Medical Pupils at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and one at Poona. Only those who possess the Matriculation or any equivalent or higher University qualification and whose age is between 16 and 20 years, should apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a Musalman, an English TUTOR for night 11 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box No. 806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3239

WANTED.—MATRICULATES for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3359

WANTED—A SALESMAN—Hindoo preferred. Apply to K. F. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road. 3334

WANTED—Competent Asst. CARDER and SPINNER and one WEAVING MASTER for up-country mill. Apply Box No. 835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3337

TYPIST WANTED, having a good speed Pay Rs. 35 only. Apply immediately Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3324

WANTED—TYPEWRITER REPAIRERS those conversant with the repairs of ALL MAKES may at once apply to Box No. 830 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3331

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally Messrs. DHARAMSI & CO., Solicitors, No. 3, Church Gate Street. 3352

WANTED—Influential BUSINESS ORGANISERS and SALESMEN, with previous experience to travel throughout India to secure orders for a paying industry. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3313

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for Fire Insurance Department with full experience in Fire Insurance. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3251

WANTED—A MATRIC or S. F. for Shri Gulabsinhji A. V. School, Bansda, on Rs. 20 to 25 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating second language to N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State. 3263

WANTED—One competent SCIENCE GRADUATE and one MATRICULATE for a local High School. Good prospects for competent persons. Apply to Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3346

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Accounts. Applicant should state age, qualifications, expected salary, and must apply with testimonials, if any, in his own handwriting to Box No. 833, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3335

WANTED—A really first rate ACCOUNTANT for a large Industrial concern. Good prospects for a really first class man. Apply stating full qualifications, experience and references, and also state terms required to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3220

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS. Those only, having thorough practical knowledge in the line need, apply with testimonials (which will not be returned), stating salary required to THE AGENTS. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3271

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and a CANVASSER. Hindu preferred. Salary Rs. 30 per month. The TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Rd., Bombay.

WANTED—Four English and Gujrathi knowing CLERKS for a Mill in Mofussil, those who have Mill line experience need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3241

WANTED—One HEAD CLERK for a Mill in Mofussil, one experienced in Mill Lines and with knowledge of Joint Stock Company's Accounts need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Security required. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3240

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPIST, RECORD-KEEPER, TELEPHONE and DISPATCH CLERK and THIRD-YEAR TRAINED TEACHERS, experienced in Gujarati Nama. Good salary. Only Gujarati Hindus with over 3 years' experience need apply sharp. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall, Bombay. 3351

WANTED—An experienced man for exports of seeds, grains, oils cakes, and groceries, only men who have experience of this work need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Also a Junior CLERK-TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp Box No. 842, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3355

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Influential SALESMAN in Mill and Electrical Stores, Bazar indents, etc., and one HEAD and one ASSISTANT STORE KEEPER, conversant with the above lines. Apply, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required (without which no application will be considered), to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3303

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One GRADUATE COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT CLERK, having practical experience; one fast-speed SHORT-HAND TYPIST; one competent Gujarati knowing ACCOUNTANT, conversant with Company accounts. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required (without which no application will be considered), to Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3304

WANTED—A SURVEYOR and an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN are required for work outside Bombay, must be capable of taking measurements of existing buildings and compounds and plotting true same to scale. Apply stating age and pay, with testimonials to the undersigned. Quarters will be supplied free. N. J. MODI, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., 40 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3285

WANTED—ENGINEERING GRADUATES (L.C.E. or B.E.), for the posts Overseers in the City Improvement Trust Office, Baroda, on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p. m., plus Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials and a copy of the photo should reach the undersigned on or before 1st of August, 1919. (Sd.) SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD, Chairman, City Improvement Trust 3217

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as Manager or Assistant in any Fire or Life Office, capable organizer, best references, leaves present employment, term of engagement having expired. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3309

UNDER-GRADUATE experienced STENO-TYPIST and ACCOUNTS CLERK, well up in correspondence, knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Drawing, wants TUITIONS or OFFICE WORK between 6—9 a.m. or 7—10 p.m. Apply Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

REQUIRED—Complete PLANT for Manufacturing Permanganate of Potash and Bleaching Powder. FOUJDAR BROS., Ajni, C. P. 3342

WANTED—An experienced and Influential CANVASSER for Mill and Gin Stores. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

WANTED—Estates or Free-hold Lands from ten thousand to two lakhs; owners only apply sharp H. A. MERCHANT, Bombay No. 9. 3350

WANTED—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR SPACE for Litho and Printing Press. If somebody is willing to erect a shed on some vacant land, we shall offer to lease it for a long period. Write to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3333

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—REPRESENTATIVE for SHIPCHANDLER and DUBASH BUSINESS for work afloat Good Prospects for suitable man. Apply Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3305

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One white ARAB HORSE, quick at work, cost Rs. 700. Apply JETHABHAI JEWAN & CO., New Rice Market, Carnac Bunder. 3231

FOR SALE—A valuable MANGASE PROPERTY. Write to Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3341

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW at Ville-Parle, healthy well-water. Apply DHANJISHAW EDALJI MISTRY, Dhobi Talao, adjoining Dooker Bazar. 3306

EXPANDED METAL—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

FOR SALE—Upright Concert Grand PIANO in sound condition, strong, specially made to order. Can be seen by appointment. Apvly Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3242

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

FOR SALE—Small one-storied BUNGALOW on an advantageous site, facing two public roads at Bhoiwada, near Parel Tram Terminus. Apply MR. WADIA, Pleader, behind Small Causes Court, Bombay. 3235

FOR SALE—One John Fowler's traction ENGINE of 10 tons in good running order. 165 lbs. pressure boiler. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3344

A PIANO by SOUNDY & CO., in perfect condition. For immediate disposal. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3332

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc. TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Sutter Road, next to Victoria Garden, on SUNDAY, at 2-30 p.m., by M. MODY & CO., Auctioneers. 3340

A LOVELY TWO-STORIED BUILDING built and occupied so far by Europeans in Matarpakhdy, Mazagon, is to be sold for Rs. 50,000. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." No brokers need ask for information, but only *bona fide* intending purchasers. 3314

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 3

FOR SALE—Two latest model HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS, quite unused, foolscap size, one with Universal Keyboard and mathematical and italic shuttles, the other with Ideal K. B with accessories. Reasonable prices. Apply VAISHNAV, Readymoney Building, 2nd floor, Apollo Pier. 3349

THERE IS A REASON why most offices buy their stationery from us—we stock the BEST. Send us a trial order and be convinced! THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. S

ENGINEERING offices, Railways, etc., should send for samples, rates, etc., of the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSE'S tracing cloths—Just received. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay. S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7	115
Remington No. 8	125
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	175
Multiplex Hammond with Leather Case	185
Corona Folding, New with Case	190
National Portable New with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9 L-used	175
Blick No. 7 L-Case with 3 Types	175

Just Unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and Olivers 9. Lowest prices for Highest qualities.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
30 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
"Tele:—"WRITERTYPE."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, 100.	115
Adler, Visible, Special Signs	115
Sun, Visible, Portable, B. S. good as new.	150
Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Cols., 3 Types.	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S., and Tab.	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	199
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	...
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	...
Remington 10, Brief, slightly used	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEXPERT.

FOR SALE.

STEEL BEAMS.—Now Cheaper than Timber for Houses. Ample stocks. Apply GEO. SERVICE & CO., King's Building, Bombay. 3158

FOR SALE.—Two BUNGLOWS at Cumbala Hill. Separate offers. No brokers. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3292

FOR SALE—A DISPENSARY. A going concern in a busy Bunia locality. Apply to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3336

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A big GODOWN in Nawiwady. For rent apply to BANKILAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 3238

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

TO BE LET.—On Lease, VACANT LAND. 7,000 square yards, suitable for chawls, factory, or godowns, situated in Mill locality near Mahalaxmi Station. Apply Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3155

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 2-0
Second insertion	Rs. 1-8
Third insertion	Rs. 1-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	12
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Rutlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	42
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is previded throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3218

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office, J. N. Petit Institute Building No. 314, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy made by the Board in place of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy resigned.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

J. N. Petit Institute Building, No. 314,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th proximo (both days inclusive). 3248

WANTED.

APPLICANTS to serve as CLERKS in the office of the Sub-Divisional Officers in this District. Salary of Rs. 40 plus war allowance of Rs. 10 per month.
21. Only those who have got experience of P. W. D. Sub-Divisional accounts and routine work need apply with testimonials before 31st July, 1919.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA.
Executive Engineer.
Architectural District.
Bombay, 16th July, 1919. 3220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff—"to pass resolutions congratulating His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor on the conclusion of Peace" will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY afternoon, the 19th July, 1919, at 5-30 o'clock (S.T.). 3319

NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., invite applications from those experienced in SHARE TRANSFER WORK, ALLOTMENTS, CALLS and thoroughly competent to take charge of a Share Department. Preference will be given to those who have been in charge of such Department of another Company, having a large number of Shareholders. Applications stating salary desired, age, full particulars of previous experience and when services would be available, should be addressed to the SECRETARY, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay. 3362

FOR SALE.

GENUINE NEPAL SAL LOGS, Roughly squared. Mean girth 4½ ft. and up. Length 20 to 30 ft. Immediate delivery on B. and N.-W. Railway. Apply Box No. 828 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3329

FOR SALE.

SIXTY THOUSAND NARROW GAUGE (5 ft. by 7 in. by 4½ in.) SAL SLEEPERS on B. and N.-W. Railway. Out this season. All First Class and subject to passing. Offers invited. Apply Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3330

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMASJI RUTTONJI CONTRACTOR has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. JAMNADAS VITHALDAS. All persons having any right or claim against such property by sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to send the same in writing to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Purchaser, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such right or claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the junction of Pitha Street and Barber Street, Fort, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered under Collector's Old Nos.. 241-241, New Nos. 5109 5110, Old Survey Nos. 481-482, New Survey No. 8995, with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed under A Ward Nos. 1696-1716 and Street Nos. 5-7, and bounded on the East by the property of Nanabhai Nowroji Garavala, on the West by Pitha Street, on the North by Barber Street and on the South by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1919.
SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Purchaser. 3348

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR, Bart., and JIVANJEE READYMONEY, both of Bombay, Parsis, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,514½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 702, New No. 3191, Old Survey No. 33 and New Survey Nos. 07147, 7167, 7168, and bounded on the East by Nepean Sea Road, on the West by Nepean Sea Road, on the North by junction of Nepean Road and Nepean Sea Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 49 belonging to the Vendors and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3293 (1) and Street No. 51 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendors.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3328

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JOSHI DHARAMSEY JERAM, of Bombay, a cook, residing at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
GOMTIBAI, widow of Joshi Dharamsey Jeram deceased, residing at Ghat Koppar Sakette ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar

The 5th day of July, 1919.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3267

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMED ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. All persons having claims in or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will if any, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla, in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 49, 728, 79, Collector's New No. 7394, Old Survey Nos. 1565 1567 and New Survey No. 1023 and assessed by the Assessment and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6-84 and Street No. 25 and which said premises are bounded as follows, on or towards the East formerly by the ground belonging to Jiva Ballaji but now by the property of Sunderbai widow of the late Ladkoba Atmaram on or towards the West by Ghogari Moholla, 1st Cross Lane, on or towards the North by Panjra Pole Road and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1919
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3356

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. POONAMCHAND AARAMCHAND has contracted to purchase from Messrs. RAHIM EBRAHIM CURRIM and JAFFER SHERMAHOMED, the Executors of Will of GULAMHUSSEIN GANJI VIRJI, deceased the undermentioned property. All persons having any right or claim against such property by sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise are hereby required to send the same in writing to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Solicitors, at their office at 18, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from this date, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such right or claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Khoti Inami tenure, containing by admeasurement 4050 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 214, Pot Nos. 19 27, 20, 29 to, 22, 23 and Survey Nos. 213 and 214 Pot. Nos. 2 3 and Survey No. 312, Palmi No. 216, together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Murshanabad Road at Vile Parle, near Andheri, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Murshanabad Road, on or towards the West by the vacant plot of land belonging to Jao Patel and on the North partly by the property of Darashaw D. Reporter and partly by the property of Jao Patel and on or towards the South by the vacant plot of land belonging to Mrs. Cooverbai A. Cama.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1919.
SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay. 3316

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MINOCHER NASSERWANJI DESAI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our clients, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Gunbow Street, within Fort of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuge, tenement and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (163) one hundred and three square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 361, New No. 5365, Old Survey Nos. 558 and 559 and New Survey No. 2931 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1801 and 1802, Street Nos. 1-163 to 166, Gunbow Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Gunbow Street, on or towards the South by the property of Merwanjee N. Parsi Panchayat Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Wadia and on or towards the East by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1919.
WADIA GHANDY & Co,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3275

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DHANBAI MUNCHERSHAH MEHTA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, widow of Mr. MUNCHERSHAH SORABJI MEHTA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances at Bandra in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 3324 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as non-agricultural Survey No. 206 in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on the West by Byramji Jijibhoy Road leading to Land's End on the East by a public road, on the North by a Public Road and on the South by the property formerly of Cassum Karmali Hassum and now of Hasambhoy Premji and which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 55 and were formerly in the occupation of and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3279

THE CALCUTTA CHROME TANNING Co., Ld., CALCUTTA.

(Share Application list will be closed on 28th July, 1919.)

A Copy of the Prospectus has been filed for registration with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

CAPITAL - - - - Rs. 6,00,000.

Divided into 60,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, the whole of the shares being now proposed to be issued at par.

Shares are payable as follows:—

Rs. 2 on application,
Rs. 2 on allotment,

And the balance in Calls of two rupees per share at intervals of not less than two months.

Directors:

RAI BOIKUNTA NATH SEN BAHADUR, B.L., Zemindar and Vakil (Director The Berhampore Leather Manufacturing Company, Limited.)
A. M. PARUK (Merchant, Bombay.)
ISMAIL EBRAHIM SALAJEE, Merchant, 1, Amratala Lane.
N. S. BAYANKER (Merchant, Bombay.)
N. S. T. CHARI M.A. (Governing Director, Chari & Co., Ld.)

Bankers:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Calcutta.
Solicitor:
K. B. GHOSE.
Auditors:
Messrs. VINEY & THURSTON.
Managing Agents:
Messrs. CHARI & CO. LTD., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Registered Office:
2, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS

THE COMPANY is formed for the purpose of manufacturing from Indian raw hides finished leathers by the chrome process, for both internal consumption and for export purposes. Large quantities of raw material, before the war, were being shipped to Germany, whence, after conversion into leather, they found their way to the United Kingdom. It is proposed to convert the raw hides here alone into finished leather which can be exported to England and other European countries direct.

The proposed tannery will be equipped with all modern tanning machines, which will all be electrically driven from power generated by our own plant. To start with, necessary machines will be installed to turn out 10,000 square feet of leather every day. Side by side below are given two statements, showing approximate costs and selling prices of these leathers now and before the war :—

POSITION NOW.
COST PER FOOT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Raw Hide	0	7	0
Chemicals	0	1	3
Sundries	0	0	2
Wages	0	0	5
Establishment	0	0	5
Depreciation	0	0	6
Interest	0	0	3
Management, Auditors, etc.,	0	0	6
Cost price per foot	0	10	6
Average selling price	1	0	0
Profit per foot	0	5	6

POSITION BEFORE WAR.
COST PER FOOT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Raw Hide	0	5	3
Chemicals	0	0	7
Sundries	0	0	1
Wages	0	0	2½
Establishment	0	0	2½
Depreciation	0	0	6
Interest	0	0	3
Management, Auditors, etc.	0	0	5
Cost price per foot	0	7	6
Selling price per foot	0	9	0
Profit per foot	0	1	6

From these two statements, it will be seen what profits the manufacture of Box Sides were giving before the War and what it is giving at the present movement. Naturally, it will take three or four years before business sinks (if at all it ever does) to the pre-war level of prices. But, even at this, the prospects of the proposed tannery will seem to work out as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	
Profit on 10,000 sq. ft. at Re. 0-1-6 per foot is	937	8	a day.
Therefore for a month of 25 days	23,437	8	,,
Therefore for one year	2,81,250	0	,,
or, Rs.	2,80,000		roughly.

And this on six lakhs works out at the rate of 46 and 2/3 per cent. At the presen level of prices, the profit would seem to be even more.

It is, of course, impossible to start the tannery working to its fullest capacity from the very commencement, since labour will have to be trained. But, even allowing for all this and reckoning our estimates on very conservative basis, it is expected that the business will be a paying one from the start.

The Managing Agents are already doing good profitable business in Finished Leathers from other tanneries under their management and they have got all facilities for marketing easily the productions of the proposed tannery..

Good site is being negotiated for, power-generating plant has been secured, and the necessary machinery is being ordered out, and it is anticipated that in all probability the factory will commence operations from within nine to twelve months from now.

Agreements.—An Agreement dated made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Chari & Co., Ld., 2, Lyons Range, of the other part, whereby it has been agreed that Messrs. Chari & Co., Ld., shall be the Managing Agents of the Company from the date of registration for a period of ten years certain and afterwards as long as they are willing to act, or are removed as provided in the Agreement, at the remuneration mentioned therein.

Qualification of Directors and their Remuneration.—Every Director shall be the holder in his own right of shares in the Capital of the Company to the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 at least. The Directors shall be entitled to the sum of rupees seventy-five by way of remuneration for every meeting attended by them and in case of Directors living outside Calcutta they shall also be entitled to their travelling and out-of-pocket expenses in addition.

Large number of shares have already been subscribed by Directors and their friends and only a few are offered to the public.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 7,000.

Application for Shares.—Applications for the shares should be made upon the accompanying form and forwarded direct to the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Calcutta, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

(a) If no allotment is made the deposit will be retened in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.
(b) Failure to pay any calls on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.
(c) Copies of the Prospectus and the Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Chari & Co., Ld., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta

General.—Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the Agreements referred to, may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during the usual business hours, and any person applying for any share in this Company, or who is allotted any shares in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the documents and agreements above referred to and to be bound by the same. A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

RAI BOIKUNTANATH SEN, BAHADUR.
A. M. PARUK.
N. S. BAYANKER.
N. S. T. CHARI.
ISMAIL EBRAHIM SALAJEE.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th day of July, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAMRATHBAI, widow of the late Virchand Jeychand, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned vacant piece of land to our client free from all incumbrances.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims against or to the said land or any part thereof by way of inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, easement, incumbrance, possession, trust, succession, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and the said land will be transferred in the Purchaser's name in the Records of the Bombay Municipality and Collector of Land Revenue without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void and to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 14,245 square yards standing and being on Worli or Mahalaxmi Road, leading to the Love Grove Pumping Station bearing portion of New Survey No. 1-2/3366 and 1/3362 and bounded as follows: on the west by the Worli or Mahalaxmi Road, on the East by the burial ground and land of Shivram Harichand Bhasker Govindji and others or any of them, on the North by the wooden fencing and beyond that by the chawl of the vendor and on the South by the vacant land of the Vendor it being understood that above piece or parcel of land contracted to be sold is to commence from the wooden fencing beyond the chawl and that the said piece is to bear a frontage of 250 feet from the wooden frontage and the depth to be so far as it extends unto the burial ground or the land of any other person which is believed 180 feet deep on an average.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1919.

DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3323

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FIDAHUSSEIN SUMSUDIN, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.

SAKINABOO, widow of the abovenamed deceased Fidahussein Sumsudin of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nakhoda Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ... .Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 7th day of July, 1919.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3301

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THACKER GOPALJI VISHRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant, who resided at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MONGHIBAI, widow of Thacker Gopalji Vishram, deceased of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of July, 1919.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3361

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1268.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Kanji Khatau at the godown of Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal at Khojagully, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismal Mamad and Sons.

100 cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins, each tin weighing 3/4 lb. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadelal Purshottam.

10 bales English White Dhotees No. 929. 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sunderdas Padamsy:—

20 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 11.			
30 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 21.			
21 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 31.			
16 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 41.			
23 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 51.			
21 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 61.			
2 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 81.			

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th, and TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one motor bicycle by Rudge, bicycles, bales of piece-goods, yarn, gunnies, leather, trunks, and boxes, old clothing, brass, copper, alluminium, and enamelledware, boots and shoes, umbrellas, planks, grain, dry dates, jagree, carpets, blankets, glass bangles, raisins, one big iron wheel, typewriter, gas cylinders tins of ghee, oil, iron bars, beddings and sundry articles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK IN TRADE OF THE MANOHAR VASTRA BHANDAR AT PARUKHWADI, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Pestonji Edulji Dalal, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Mangesh Narayen Tilve and Baburao Krishnarao Nadkerni traded as "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar," under the name of Messrs. Nadkerni Tilve and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Nos. 135/137, Parukhwadi of Mr. Limji M. Parukh, at Girgaum Back Road, all the stock in trade of "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar" Stores, consisting of:—

Cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, lady's sarees, perfumery, hair oils, umbrellas, hosiery, toilet requisites and miscellaneous articles, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Teak double cot with mattress, soiled linen box, marble top table with crockery, hatstand, easy chair, towel horse, bamboo cabinet, mirror by Devji Canji and others, also one electric lamp.

By order of the party concerned:—

130 pieces copper pipes of various sizes and weighing about 5,585 lbs.

By order of the office concerned:—

100 cases of 100 lbs. each, Travancore dust tea of best quality.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Chandulal Vithuram Rathi, an Insolvent:—

Silver ornaments such as kadas, tavij, seal, coins and one gold piece.

Re:—Odhavdas Vadhuram traded as Tellumal Mulchand, an Insolvent:—

7 bales of Check each containing 60 pieces.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

19 cases each containing 70 pieces of Train Hose pipes of 27in. by 2in.

1 bale containing 10 pieces each of 36 yards by 24 inches of No. 1 Extra Superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

1 case of Silk pieces for Sarees (damaged).

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1919.

A kind visit
will convince you what we can do for you.
THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS
40-42 PICKET ROAD,
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, A. C. Current Electric Table and Ceiling Fans, Bronze Figures, Oil Painting Pictures, Glassware, Crockery, Dinner Set, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 20th day of July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Byculla near Victoria Garden, opposite Sussex Road, Police Station, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, bookstand, crockerystand, sideboard, drawing room suites, hatstand, writing table, office chairs, teapoys, washing tables, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, towel horses almirahs, clothes pressee, bedsteads, clothes basket, curtains, cooking utensils, glassware, crockery, dinner set, etc., etc.

One 12-16 h.p. "Belsize" motor car, bosch magneto, with new tyres and tubes complete.

Property of an European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p. m.
THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES.
ELLEN TERRY
In a stirring 6 Reel drama.
"HER GREATEST PERFORMANCE"
The story of a famous retired actress who used her great powers of impersonation to save her son from false imprisonment.
This picture was shown, by Command, before QUEEN ALEXANDRA at Marlborough House.

GAIETY CINEMA
Special Programme
Dances and Songs
By
MARIE
The Dainty Dancer of Egypt
with
The Terrier & The Child
A Drama in Four Reels
and
A Rearing Comic
TWO SHOWS TO-DAY
5 o'clock and 6-45
Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3.
First Class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2,
Balcony Re. 1. 2nd Class Ans. 8.
Third Class Ans. 4.

TO-NIGHT
See
EPISODES, 4, 5 & 6]
"The Lure of the Circus"
The Greatest Film Show on Earth
Featuring Reckless, Dashing
EDDIE POLO
Sensational Aerialist and old-time Circus Star supported by beautiful Eileen Sedgwick and huge circus cast of world renowned Circus Stars.
See—the genuine circus acts by celebrated Artists—the thrilling events exactly as under the big tops—the fight between big business and honest men—the biggest, most sensational film show on earth.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45, & 10-30
Prize Shows Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 & 5-15
DAILY EXTRA SHOW AT 5-15.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

AMUSEMENTS.

Not merely a GOOD picture but a Great picture--one of the greatest that has ever been produced.

"TO-DAY"

with

FLORENCE REED

A story of tremendous strength adapted from a play that held Broadway for a year, a leading woman who is the peer of any emotional actress on the Screen, a cast made up of real artistes photography that is perfect, direction by one of America's foremost directors—THAT IS "TO-DAY"

IN

7 BIG PARTS.

TO-NIGHT AT

THE IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

NOTICE:—Owing to tremendous cost of this film our prices will be raised for one week as follows:—
Boxes Rs. 10, Sofa Seats Rs. 2-8, Balcony Seats Rs. 2, Red Class Re. 1-4, 1st Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class As. 3.
Time:—7; 8-45; & 10-30 p.m. Daily Matinee Every Saturday 1 p.m. Extra Show on Sundays 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Under the direction of Maurice B. Bandman

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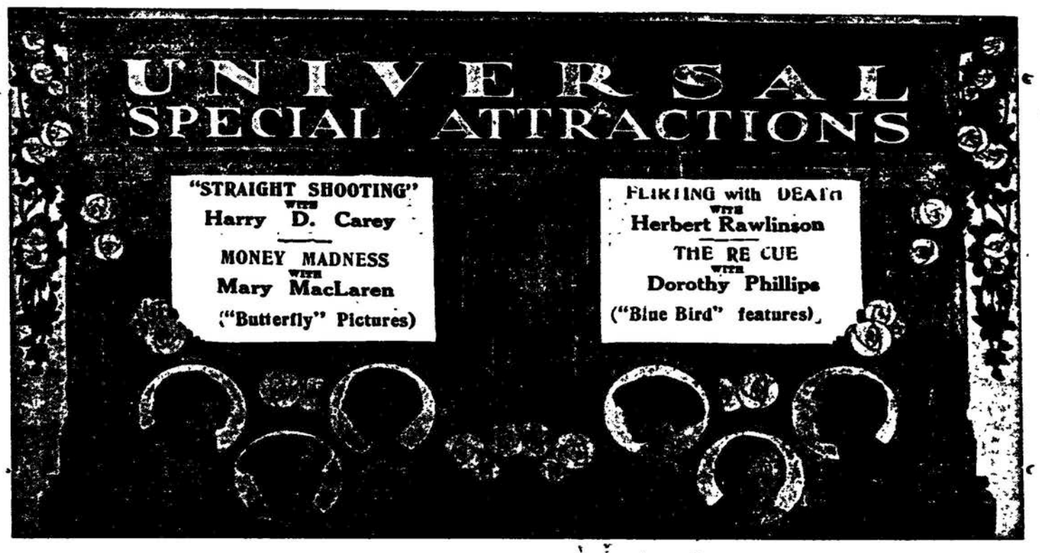

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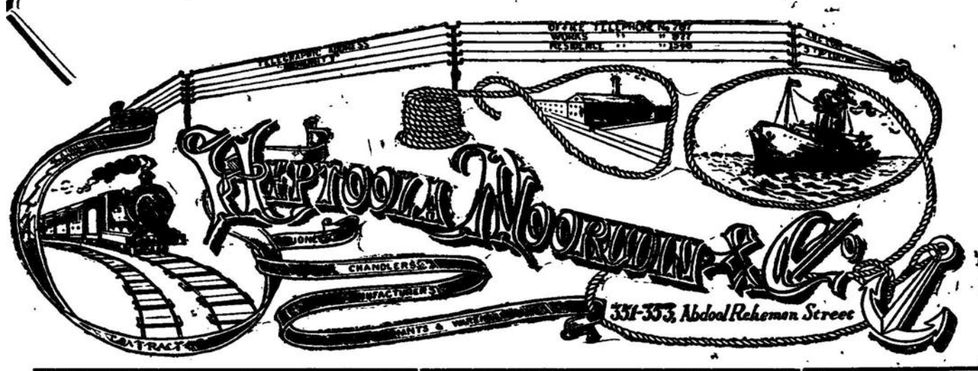

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NEED FOR BROADER MEASURE OF REFORM.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERVIEW.

In August, 1917, the British Government made a promise of reform in India, and ever since then the people of that country have been awaiting its fulfilment with hope and anxiety, not altogether unmingled with impatience. The scheme which Mr. Montagu has recently outlined in the House of Commons is the answer of himself, as Secretary for India and of Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy, to the aspirations of our Eastern compatriots. It provides for an extension of the franchise, and a beginning of responsible self-government, and represents a step forward from the reforms carried out some years ago by Lord Minto and Viscount Morley. In April of this year, the National Home Rule League was formed by means of congresses at Benares, Bombay and Madras, and is the voice and executive of a vast body of Indian public opinion. Its first objects are expressed in the following words: "To secure Home Rule for India through all law-abiding and constitutional activity: To maintain the connection with Great Britain by becoming a Free Nation within the British Empire, under the Imperial Crown of His Majesty the King-Emperor, George V., and his successors." Towards constitutional reform, therefore, there is now a strong movement, to which two partners, the British Government and the Indian people, are fully pledged. When the necessary third partner, the democracy at home, has definitely taken up its stand with the other two, the cause of Indian progress will be assured, and a moment of real danger will have passed. That the position is serious is common ground between advocates and opponents of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. The issue as to the way out is one which has continually repeated itself in history, the alternatives being repression and the disorders and estrangements that are its inevitable result, and the liberalising of institutions. In another sense the issue is between those who want India to be managed in the interests of the British commercial community and those who would have it governed in the interests of the Indians themselves.

Champion of Indian Cause

No one person has done more than Mrs. Annie Besant, during her twenty-six years' residence in India, to champion the cause of the country of her adoption. Its patient poverty touched her heart, and she longs to see Indians recover something of their old prosperity, and take their proper place in the world's family as a gifted, cultured, and contented community. To this cause she has devoted the wonderful energy, intellectual power, and genius for leadership with which she is endowed. It is five years since she was last in England, and it was on behalf of India that she made her last speech before returning home in June, 1914. Thus she has watched the war side by side with her Indian friends, and shared with them that attachment to the Empire and the cause for which it took up arms which Mr. Montagu described a month ago as "unshakable and undismayed." She has also seen the undercurrents, the symptoms of unrest, the attempt made through German money to instigate revolution, and the failure in patience of some of the over-eager spirits. At present she is in London, as President of the National Home Rule League, along with other delegates, to give support to the Montagu-Chelmsford Bill. Her attitude to the question of reform I give in her own words.

"I am here", she said, "to do all I can to help the Montagu-Chelmsford Bill through Parliament, and also to get the scheme made into. The proposals were considered at a special Congress last August in conjunction with the Moslem League."

"Are the Moslems and Hindus united on public questions?"

"They have been very closely united since 1916. Formerly they were not. The leading men of the Moslems believed in educational, rather than political, work, and so the people of that faith would not join the Congress. There is still a certain amount of antagonism in regard to cow-killing. At one of their festivals the Moslems sacrifice cows, which are sacred animals in the eyes of the Hindus. But the antagonism is confined to those parts of the country which are under the British Raj. In the Indian States, even in Kashmir, where there is a majority of Mussulman, the difficulty is tactfully and successfully handled. It is different under the cruder English rule, where all is arranged to the advantage of a third party, namely, the British. The view is still held in some quarters that to divide is the best way to rule. However, the educated Indians on both sides try to obviate this cause of friction, and it is becoming less and less. There are Conciliation Boards which meet prior to a festival for this purpose."

Unity between Hindus and Mahomedans

"What is the feeling generally among the Moslems?"

"There are 70,000,000 Moslems in India, and they are under a great strain owing to the war. With them the warrant of religion is the highest consideration, and England must find some with the Sultan of Turkey. It is part of the Moslem religion that both Constantinople and Jerusalem belong to the Khalif, and this is borne out by the Koran. I see that Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have been sent to prison in connection with a petition they sent to the Viceroy. I refused to print this petition, because it stated that only two alternatives were open to the Moslems—either to emigrate or to revolt—if England did not change her policy towards the Khalif. At the same time I doubt very much if the Moslems encouraged the Afghan invasion, and in Egypt the trouble came through the belief that England was not acting in a straight manner."

"Are any of the British residents in India, apart from the official class, sympathetic with the national movement?"

"No, the merchant class is, antagonistic. What they want is that India shall produce raw materials, and send them here to be manufactured. Indians want to use their raw materials themselves, and export the surplus. In all industrial and agricultural matters Indian interests are subordinate. Take the case of cotton for example. Short staple cotton suits India, but Lancashire wants long staple. That is a typical case of conflicting interests, where the Indians have to give way. Then you find that the great concessions are given to the English, and the Indians are shut out. It is very rarely that an Indian has been able to take over works which had been established with Indian money. It is these facts that are making Indian merchants Home Rulers. In Bombay, for instance, which is the strongest commercial city and where Indians hold their own, you could hardly find a single merchant who is not a Home Ruler; and in Madras a Merchants' branch of the Home Rule League has just been formed.

Racial antagonism is more acute now than I have known it during the past twenty-six years."

"When you speak of Home Rule, I take it you mean Home Rule within the Empire?"

"Yes. Home Rule means control over domestic affairs, and not separation. I believe, in common with the enormous majority of educated people, that the connection with Great Britain is vital. India has no army or navy—has been disarmed for forty years—and could not defend herself until it could organise a citizen army. If it broke away from the British Empire it could only fall into the hands of Japan."

"Is there a party for separation?"

"There is a small revolutionary party, it is a very small one, and consists only of young people. These young men are passionately in love with liberty, and think that the National Congress has failed in its thirty four years of existence, so that constitutional action is hopeless. Their policy is counsel of despair. But I believe there are hardly a dozen Indians who would favour revolution if a sound measure of reform were passed. Hopes rose very high during the war, and all the people believed that England meant what she said about introducing better conditions. We have now come to this unfortunate pass—that the British dominions are the only countries in the world where democracy is dangerous and autocracy is supreme. This is disappointing, and is creating a very bitter feeling. If, however, we can get the Montagu-Chelmsford Bill widened and secure Home Rule in ten to fifteen years' time, everything will go right.

Not asking for very much.

"What amendments are you asking?"

"We are not asking for very much. We shall be satisfied if we get control of the Budget, an extension of the franchise proposals, and some responsibility in the government of India. The proposed 5,000,000 electors are far too few for a population of 245,000,000, although the Indians may be satisfied with the 5,000,000 if there is a prospect of an enlargement in a few years' time. The property qualification now is Rs. 20. If, in addition, the vote is given to every literate it would make an enormous difference. You know, there were village schools all over India up to the first quarter of last century, and the East India Company said they got all their clerks from those schools, and local self-government existed till 1816. All village business was managed by the village council, and this system existed long before the fourth century B. C. Therefore, the Indian people have been accustomed to administer their own affairs."

"What is the material condition of the country?"

"From the poverty standpoint the conditions are so terrible as to be a real danger, as material upon which any one who wants to make trouble can work. Quite 90 per cent. of the people are employed in agriculture, and half of these get only one meal a day—and that an insufficient one. Lately there has been a similar scarcity in cloth. The effect in loss of vitality is frightful, the average length of an Indian's life being 23.5 years, as against 40 years in England and 60 years in New Zealand. Any epidemic sweeps the people off by crowds, and 6,000,000 died through the recent influenza epidemic. These are the normal conditions, and it is impossible they should last. That is our complaint against bureaucracy. It provides a very efficient government machinery, but it is insufficient for the things that matter—industry, education, sanitation, and everything that affects human life. Therefore, we ask for control of these matters, the bureaucracy having dealt with them so badly."—"The Christian Commonwealth."

The Madras Government has decided to make grants to local bodies to the extent of three fourths of the cost of duplicating the staff of medical officers in the existing medical relief to rural areas.

The Government of Madras contemplate improving facilities for the training of teachers of elementary grade to cope with the expansion of elementary education.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Holiday: Peace Celebrations.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at noon.
Service of Praise and Thanksgiving, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 10-30 a.m.
Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for Peace Celebrations, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding

MONDAY, July, 21.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 22.

Public meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding, Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BHATIA—Pragmal Liladhar aged 46, died yesterday at his residence, 177, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the Brotherhood will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.), in the hall of the Brotherhood.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION.

Under the auspices of this Union a meeting of the Hindu Blackward Classes will be held to-day at Lower Parel at 10-30 a.m. and victory rejoicings will be celebrated.

THE KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA VARDHAK MANDALI.

A meeting of this Mandali will be held at to-day at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi at 3 p.m., (S.T.) in connection with Victory Celebrations.

ANAND MANDAL.

Under the auspices of this institution Mr. A. G. Rane, will deliver a lecture on "Education and Service" to-morrow at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Thakurdas Municipal School. Mr. D. P. Agharkar will preside.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

At to-morrow's meeting Mr. Elijah Jacob, will deliver a lecture on "Polygamy" in the hall of the Institution, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla at 4 p.m. All non-members of the community are invited to attend.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Third third ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

THE KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of this Sabha a meeting of Millhands and Working men will be held at 9-30 a.m., to-day at the Manaji Hall near Sun Mills Lower Parel in connection with Peace Celebration.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bushire Bahrain, Charbar, Gwadur, Dubai and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day.

H G. JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a lecture on "Educational facilities to Indian students in America," will be delivered by Mr. H. H. Ganatra to-morrow at 8 p.m., (S.T.) in the Central Hall of the institution at Tardeo.

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN TOWN HALL.

We are asked to announce that arrangements have been made to reserve the first three rows of the seats for ladies and that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside at the Public meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-day at 5-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, a meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day at 9-30 a.m., for the Peace Celebrations when Mr. V. P. Vaidya wil preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

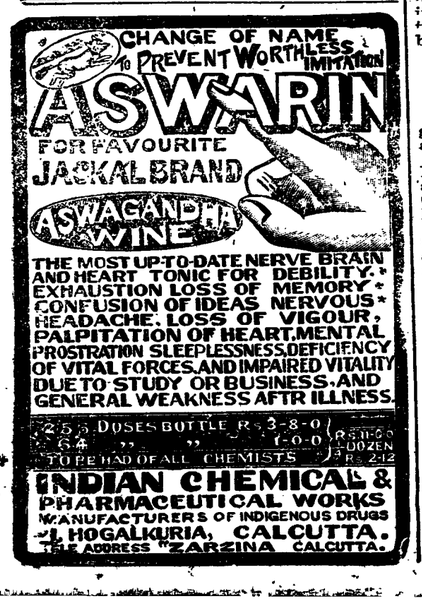
The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Thursday was 167 as compared to 100 on the corresponding day of last year and 99 in 1917. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 1 death, smallpox 1 attack, and plague 1 death.

NUTAN MARATHI VIDYALAYA SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the northern block of the new buildings for the Poona Nutan M. Vidyalaya Vernacular School or the Mandali's site near Appa Balwant Gate, will be perofrmed on Monday, 21st instant at 5-30 p.m., by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd.

VICTORY DINNER.

Any men of His Majesty's Forces wishing to be present at the Victory Dinner arranged for to-day by the Ladies of the Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, should secure their tickets before noon from the Hut Bar. The dinner will commence at 7-30 p.m., followed by Toast. List and songs by Sergeant Campbell, Sergeant Hull and Private Heaton.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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PAIR OF HARDENED PICKPOCKETS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Athavle, Inspector Bird charged one Osman Mians and another Noormahomed Khan Mahomed, having twelve previous convictions with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 20-4-0, from the person of Sanking Pao, a Chinaman while he was passing along Sandhurst Road on Wednesday.

It appeared that while the complainant was going along the road the first accused took away the purse from his (complainant's) pocket.

The Police Constable No. 768 "B" who was on duty at Sandhurst Road at the time detected it and gave chase and arrested the first accused. The second accused who was found with the first accused was arrested by another constable.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty but they were convicted on evidence The first accused was sentenced to eighteen months' and the second to two years' hard labour, and a fine Rs. 50 or in default six months' further imprisonment.

A FATAL QUARREL.

On Wednesday a Mahomedan named Nizamuddin had a quarrel with another man, Hyder Nahibux, on the Bapty Road. They had taken food and drink together in Hyder's room and Hyder went to Nizamuddin's shop, where a quarrel arose. Hyder was struck first by Nizamuddin when Hydayatulla and Abdul caught hold of Nizamuddin, and Hyder it is alleged then drew a knife and stabbed Nizamuddin on the left side, severing two of the lower ribs and inflicting a deep wound about six inches long on the surface and penetrating the abdomen. Hyder ran away. Nizamuddin has been removed to the J. J. Hospital and his statement has been taken by Mr. B. N. Athavle.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW COMMITTS SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Janabai, a Hindu girl aged 15 residing with her husband Ganpat Anant, a Bill Collector. The deceased who worked in a bidi shop at Naigam went to her place of work crying, and when asked about the reason, she said she had been abused by her mother-in-law. She then left the shop. On Monday last she went to her father's house, and without speaking left after ten minutes; her body was found floating in a well on Wednesday.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in a well, apparently suicidal.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

The final chapters of the interesting military serial "Pearl of the Army", showing at the above cinema, is characterised by greater thrills than ever shown before. The Silent Menace and his army make an attack on the capital itself. Just as he is about to lower the American flag, Pearl climbs up the flagpole, attacks him, and in a desperate struggle hurls him to the ground. The fourteenth episode moves fast as the story reaches its conclusion. The identity of the Silent Menace is disclosed and the love interest of the serial brought to a satisfactory end.

IMPERIAL.

This popular picture palace will show tonight Pathe's great emotional drama entitled "To-Day" featuring Miss Florence Reed who has already been seen in some other Pathe pictures. The picture is adapted from the stage play of the same name, which had a run of over a year in Broadway New York. Miss Reed who is without doubt one of the foremost emotional actresses of America, gives in to-day one of the very best screen portrayals ever seen. None of the elements which were contributory to making "To-Day" a stage success are lacking in the silent drama. Florence Reed has more vitality, more magnetism, more subtlety, more art than usually falls to the lot of one woman. Never indeed has a screen story been told by better artists than those assembled in this picture which will go down in the history of Cinema as one of its finest achievements.

"To-Day" is in 7 reels all of which together with the latest Gazette will be shown to-night.

Owing to enormous art of the film the Imperial announce a slight increase in price during the current week only.

EMPIRE.

A pleasant blend of drama and comedy is being presented to-night and during the following week at the Empire Theatre. "Too Sharp by Half" is a comedy of the boisterous type. It is guaranteed to make an undertaker's mute laugh. And in "The Tenth Case" we have a story abounding in dramatic situations which sustain the interest throughout. It is a story of a woman's sacrifice. Claudia Payton is in love with a young barrister, but her father is a spendthrift and is heavily in debt, and to save him from a debtor's prison she agrees to marry a rich widower named Landies. The latter has a nephew who is also a spendthrift and a gambler who "sponges" on his uncle, and when the latter refuses to part with more money he comes to Claudia. For a time she takes compassion on him but there comes a limit to even Clandia's generosity, and at last she is compelled to refuse him more money. Finding Claudia obdurake, the nephew stoops to stealing, and it is while he is in Claudia's room that the uncle enters and suspects Claudia of infidelity. He sues for a divorce, and it is in the Court scene which follows that in a situation which is very dramatic we learn why it is that the film is called "The Tenth Case." Of course the story has the usual happy ending. The nephew is killed in a motor accident, but before he dies he confesses that Clandia is innocent and that he himself is guilty, and the reconciliation of husband and wife may be taken for granted.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Conversational Meeting fixed in the programme for to-day has been postponed to enable members to attend the Town Hall meeting.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Sir Narayanrao Chandravarker to-morrow at 9 a.m., (S.T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when he will expound T. H. Green's Political Obligations.

The Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on the same day and at the same time at the Head quarters when he will expound Poetical Selections.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the Headquarters Fund for the quarter ended 30th June. 1919: The Collector, Moradabad, Re. 1-5-0; H.-R.-P. Rs. 30; the Honorary Secretary St. John Ambulance Association, Jubulpore, Rs. 63-11-6; the Honorary Secretary, Drug Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, Rs. 119-14-0; Thakur Baldeo Singh of Agra Barkhera, through W. E., Jardine, Esq., C.I.E. and Rai Saheb Seth Moolchand Kathari through W. E. Jardine, Esq., C. I. E. Rs. 1,000. Total Rs. 1,514-14-6. Further donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the General Secretary to the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, Simla.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN BOMBAY.

WRECK OF THE S. S. KOWEIT.

We can recall nothing so awful to shipping in the serene waters of Bombay than the wreck of the Mogul Line s.s. Koweit which occurred at No. 3 wharf of the Victoria Docks yesterday morning. The vessel was seaworthy as she entered the dock to coal and load for the Persian Gulf. She began bunkering on Tuesday, and it is evident that the coal shifted suddenly. The port holes were open, and but for this omission, it is alleged, the ship would still have been seaworthy and not so dead a whale as she looks to-day. The port holes on the leeward side being open, the water rushed in as she listed with her shifting bunkers. It was a matter of fifteen minutes or less before she was on her side plates with her funnel leaning on the wharf broken in the centre and her masts almost in splinters as they nestled on the cranes. As a matter of fact the cranes saved the situation, for a part of the Koweit is still visible though too painful to witness. It is a disaster which compares with only one shipping incident that happened in the Barry docks in England to a turret seven or eight years ago. No sooner the vessel lobb-sided and the water rushed in through the port holes, the entire crew realized that it was all over. They scrambled for the wharf over the top-heavy funnel, and found themselves safe ashore, but the Skipper alone stood to his post on the uppermost plates of the wreck till the waters could not wash him away, and then he walked over a two-foot plank to find himself like his well-behaved crew on *terra firma*. It was now mid-day, but it was impossible to attempt anything like salvage as the water had complete hold on the vessel. but a few daring spirits, later on, risked their lives by swimming into the cabins and rescuing all that was possible to rescue with the result that the wharf was strewn with tinned provisions and other things, that were brought forth.

The news of the disaster spread like wild fire. and crowds were quickly on the wharf to look upon a sickly and helpless ship in the sorriest plight any ship has ever been in one of the safest docks in the world.

The unfortunate Koweit will probably remain as she lies for at least another two or three months, according to expert maritime opinion, and after that she will have to dry dock for the cleansing of her "inwards" which means another few months

If Bombay sightseers are anxious to witness a wonder of shipping wreckage away from the horrors of submarisim they have merely to go to No. 3 Wharf Victoria Dock.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A serious mishap occurred in the Princes Dock yesterday noon to the Mogul Liner "Koweit" 3,375 tons gross, and 2,393 tons net. The steamer is owned by the Arab Steamers Ltd., the managing agents being Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, Ltd., and is a pilgrim ship, she was to start for Mecca on the 25th instant with a number of pilgrims, and was engaged in coaling at the time of the accident. At about eleven o'clock she suddenly listed towards the wharf (No. 3) and the crew on board the vessel numbering fifty fearing serious accident managed to get on the wharf, without any inquiry, through the gangway. The ship, however, continued listing fast and the water rushed into the steamer through the portholes and with this added weight she a.m.st turned turtle. But fortunately for the vessel her masts and funnel got entrangled in the crane, on the wharf, as she was near the harbour wall, and thus her downward progress was stopped. The funnel dashed itself with a crash against the harbour wall with a loud noise. Had it not been for the masts catching fast in the crane it is difficult to say what would have happened to the vessel as most probably she might have foundered. As it is, the main deck was in the water to a depth of fifteen feet and the stern and the bow ends have almost disappeared in the water. So far no one has been injured. Another lucky thing was that the boilers had not been fired, otherwise an explosion might possibly have occurred, and further damaged the ship.

The fire brigade which arrived on the scene, sent its men with the police, into the steamer to see if any one was left behind, but they did not find anybody in the steamer. It is difficult to state how the accident, occurred, and the authorities are unable to ascribe any reason to the sudden listing but it is alleged that on the side on which the ship listed there was a large quantity of coal stored.

The steamer was built in the year 1894, at Greenock by Messrs. Caird and Co., and her dimensions are 376-1 feet long, 43-1 feet broad and 27-7 feet deep.

A marine enquiry into the accident will duly take place.

S. S. KOWEIT.

Photo by Vernon & Co.

Which turned on her side at the Victoria Docks yesterday,

MR. SHAFI'S APPOINTMENT.

C. & M. GAZETTE'S GRATIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 18.

Noticing the appointment of Mr. Shafi to the Viceroy's Executive Council the "Civil and Military Gazette" congratulates Mr. Shafi on thus obtaining for the Punjab the highest honours that public life in India can afford and says, "We trust that this signal proof of Government's recognition of his undoubted ability will enable him to come out as a leader in more confident guise than in the past."

INDEPENDENT'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

The "Independent" describes the Hon. Mr. Shafi's appointment to succeed Sir Sankaran Nair as indefensible and as the flouting of public opinion.

The "Leader" says the choice will not be considered as happy and will not cause public satisfaction.

PEACE CELEBRATION AMONG PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a Parsi gathering will be held at the Hall of Bai Maneckbai N. Gamadia School, Princess Street, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a musical programme will be given by Parsi girls under the guidance of Mr. H. S. Mistry "Hermes." Dr. K. S. Patel, Mrs. Hiranbai A. Tata and Mr. Burjor F. Bhurucha will deliver short speeches appropriate to the occasion.

DR. TAGORE'S RENUNCIATION

STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Associated Press is requested by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to contradict the unfounded statement concerning his Excellency the Viceroy's letter to him which has found publicity in some newspapers. He states there is no truth whatever in the statement.

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore wires to the "Independent" contradicting the report of that paper's Calcutta correspondent stating that the Viceroy had sent a reply to the poet asking him to withdraw his letter renouncing his knighthood.

IN COMMEMORATION OF PEACE:

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S CLEMENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 18.

The following press communique is issued:—

As an act of clemency and in commemoration of the declaration of peace, the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to remove the restrictions imposed by the Madras Government under the Defence of India Rules and ingress into India ordinance on the following persons:—Harilal Pandya, Krishnaswami Sarma, N. S. Marathe Manavalaswami Nayudu, and A. A. Hart.

Under the terms recently published by the Government of India over 1,800 male prisoners and 183 female prisoners will be released from imprisonment in this Presidency. In addition to about 7,200 male prisoners and 78 female prisoners will have their sentences substantially reduced and 33 civil debtors will be released on payment of their debts amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

FIRST DAY: HORSES LEFT-IN

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

THE JODHPUR THANA PLATE.—About 1½ miles over 7 hights. Winner, Rs. 750; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr. F. W. Petit's Ladavon	11-0
Mr. W. R. C. Brierley's Welsh Apple	11-0
Mr. W. E. Tanner's Review	11-0
Mr. T. E. Corrie's Vulcaneila	11-0
Mr. Ivan Jones's China Egg	11-0
Mr H. E. White's Silver Lining	11-0
Messrs. B. E. G. Eddis and H. C. Edmondson's Kurdish Chief	11-0
Major K. Robertson's Monsieur James (late Giacomini)	11-0
Mr. L. Walker's Belmont	11-0

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's Pont Neuf	9-3
Mr. A. C. Thomas's Lough Corrib	9-3
Mr. A. C. Thomas's Jack	8-9
Mr. H. K. Dutt's Sans Merci	8-9
Mr. Abington's Deira Doon	8-5
Mr. E. Dee's Declared	8-5
Mr. N. Gosal's Slippery Ann	8-5
Mr. T. G. Evers's Jem Crack	8 0
Mr. H. K. Dutt's Emmie	

THE TRIAL HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles over 7 fights. Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Mr. A. Conningham's Blackmailer	11-0
Mr. S. P. Mullick's Bide-a-Wee	10-3
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's Monsieur Nestor	10-3
Mr. A. C. Thomas's Pomade	10 3
Mr. E. Dee's Attraction	-13

THE BENGAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlong. Division II. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300

Mr. A. Owen's Valentine's Brooke	9-0
Mrs. Alibo's Stepaside	8-13
Mr. H. F. Elliot's Wolfram	8-12
Mr. A. C. Thomas's Lough Corrib	8-5
Mr. H. K. Dutt's Paganin	8-3
Capt. Fleming's Limton	8-2
Mr. T. R. Pratt's Spring Morn	8-1
Mr. J. N. Roy Chowdhury's Higher Level	7-10

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500.

Messrs. Y. C. Arif and Mulla Mahmood's Gibberish	9-13
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's Senator	9-3
Mr. Mab's Pride of India late (Happy Bird)	9-3
Mr. Abington's Nathey	8-12
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's St. Vagrant	8-12
Mr. A. Conningham's Liestal	8-7
Mr. Rosseo's Second Sight	8-7
Mr. E. Dee's Kilrea	8-6

THE BENGAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs Division I. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's Principal Girl	9-7
Mr. Ivan Jones's Soft Nose	9-3
Mr. Mab's Gracefield	9-1
Messrs. G. Henderson and H. Balkwill's Hapton	8-11
Messrs. Douetil and Page's Highfield Lady	8-9
Mr. S. P. Mullick's Verland Rose	8-8
Mr. Allan's Nareb	8-5
Mr. D. N. Roy Chowdhury's Andoversford	8-4
Mr. A. Conningham's Feathered Life	8-0
Mr. A. C. Thomas's Jack	7-13
Mr. D. N. Roy Chowdhury's Downey Boy	7-8

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Messrs. C. Fitch and J. D. Scott's Lord Grey	8-3
Mr. F. Tarrant's Lower School	8-0
Mr. T. R. Pratt's Baby	8-0
Mr. E. Dee's White Chaff	8-0
Mr. Titwillow's Teeterton	7-9
Mr. F. Tarrant's Fancy Fair	7-2
Mr. J. N. Roy Chowdhury's Bobby	6-5

PARSIS AND CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPHY

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny the originator of the Cooperative Philanthropic Movement in India, will deliver a lecture at the Titorial High School, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on "Parsis and Progress of India by Cooperative Philanthropy when Khan Bahadur Dr. Daji, of the Zoroastrian Association will preside.

The object of the meeting is to start the Zoroastrian Cooperative Philanthropic Institute at a no distant date, not by raising donations from patrons, sympathisers and members of the community, but by starting several mutual benefit Cooperative Societies to better the status of the middle and poor classes of Zoroastrians. The meeting is specially meant for the Parsis, and seats will be reserved for ladies. All are requested to attend in time.

TANNING INDUSTRY.

We invite the attention of our readers to a full page advertisement of The Calcutta Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd. Their Managing Agents are Messrs. Ghari and Co., Ltd., who are already managing successfully two chrome tannings in India. Their chrome leathers and mill leathers are well appreciated and they are competing with foreign importers.

PEACE CELEBRATION AT KALYAN.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch and the Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Kalyan in the Sant Tukaram Theatre, to-day, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), to celebrate the signing of the Peace. That day being also the birthday of Lok. Tilak, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will deliver a lecture on Lokamanya's work when Dr. Baba Saheb Paranjpe of Yeotmal will preside

EXPLOSION OF DETONATOR.

Keshow Balu, a carpenter aged 15, who was employed in the Alexandra Dock brought home a detonator picked up by him on board a steamer. On Thursday when he was knocking the head of the detonator on the floor in his house at Ghorapdeo it exploded and caused him and three others who were with him several small injuries. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment and detained there.

PEACE CONCERT.

A high-class performance on violin will be given by Brahmasri A. Narayana Bhagavater of Ernakulam this evening at 5 p.m. in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

WAGNER QUALITY A. C. MOTORS.

½, ¾, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers. Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest price.

Motors shortly expected.
D. C. 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 H. P.
A. C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25, 50 H. P.
Sole Agent for India.
BABAN GOHKALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

2—Three 40 BHP A.C. 440 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS, complete at Rs. 3,695 each. Expected very shortly.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
British Hotel Lane,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

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23, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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FOOD TONIC
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ROTEST AGAINST

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PUBLIC MEETING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 22nd instant at 6 P. M. (S. T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, to protest against the action of the Government in deporting Mr. B.G. Horniman without trial.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

PROOF OF BRITISH PROWESS OVER SEAS.

The Steamers, "FAVIGNANA" from Italy with Marble slabs and Marble Tiles, "CITY OF CORINTH" and "CITY OF SPARTA" from Liverpool with all kinds of Glazed and Unglazed Tiles and "ASSIRIA" from Marseilles with Red Marseilles tiles, arrived this month proves that there is no fear of regular supply of tiles, marbles, etc. These steamers carry for us a large stock of the above materials.

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272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor-kers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODEEJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 19th July, 1919.

JUSTICE!

We have been able to get a copy of the full text of the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case, and, after a careful study of its substance, we have to confess to a feeling of utter stupefaction that, with a document of the kind as embodying their conclusions, the Martial Law Commission should have been able to pronounce their terrible sentences on the accused. Examining the substance of the judgment, we do not know whether we are to laugh or to weep; and were it not for the tragedy of it, we could have forgotten it as an entertaining medley of mistatements and illogicalities. Even those who are applauding the judgment and the sentences must, we think, be smiling at its pretensions. The Commission were not bound to write any judgment, but they have added to their obligation of imposing punishments the task of writing a judgment. Whether it was to relieve their emotions or to establish their own reasons, we are thankful that they have done it and given the public an opportunity of understanding the true nature of the trial. As for the so-called judgment it is not a judgment; it may be described as a political pamphlet. If the prosecution in putting their charge is guilty of wilful caricaturing, the judgment is full of romancing without sufficient data. The judgment before us occupies twenty-seven pages printed in foolscap and it is at the twenty-fourth page that the Commission approach the task of "confining ourselves to criminal acts of a positive kind." And it is on the accusation of positive crimes which the prisoners are said to have done, that they have been convicted. The bulk of the judgment is devoted to a rambling discussion of the events between the 4th of February and the 19th of April, and we make bold to say that within those limits the facts marshalled by the Commission are not in the least degree sufficient to convict the accused of the heinous offences with which they were charged. The substance of the case is that there was a criminal conspiracy to secure the withdrawal of the Rowlatt Act and that, in pursuance of it, the accused incited revolutionary mobs with seditious speeches and waged war against the King. When did this criminal conspiracy begin? According to the prosecution, "certain of the accused conspired with others to hold a protest meeting at Lahore on the 4th of February." Our readers will recollect that it was on the 6th of February that the Rowlatt Bill was introduced in the Imperial Council, so that the so-called conspiracy at Lahore began some days earlier and its first open rally was the protest meeting on 4th February, held in Bradlaugh Hall. So much for the birth of the conspiracy, and the rest of the story describes its growth and manifestations.

We do not for a moment minimise the occurrences of violence which took place in Lahore after the 10th of April and we should support the efforts of Government to discover the culprits and convict them after decent trial; but what we do protest against is the cynical manner in which, on insufficient evidence, Mr. Harkishen Lal and others have been convicted in spite of proofs regarding their endeavours to pacify the mob and their own abhorrence of violence. From the text of the charge we learn that it was on the 18th of March that the general conspiracy outside the Punjab materialised, the arch-conspirator being one M. K. Gandhi. We have no patience, and it is unnecessary, to go through the prosecution burlesque of events. If the conspiracy existed on 4th February why were not the accused associated with it prosecuted for the offence? Does not the conduct of the prosecution illustrate the far-fetched manner in which they endeavoured to piece events together for the construction of their extraordinary charges? The case for the Crown, the Commission say, consists of collecting various facts and incidents, and urging that the combined effect of such facts is sufficient to establish a strong and convincing case. But it is precisely here that the prosecution has failed. We should have expected the prosecution to establish a strong and convincing case against the accused from their speeches and from their conduct. Except for the baseless assertion that there was an active conspiracy, there is nothing in the judgment to support it by facts. The Commission, after prolonged digressions touching various events, were finally confronted with the responsibility of citing facts justifying their conception of the conspiracy launched on 4th February; in fact they resort to the "suffice-it-to-say-we-are-convinced" formula and make the bald and unsubstantiated statement: "After weighing all the evidence we are of opinion that the prosecution has established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, namely, by waging war against the King and that in furtherance thereof war was waged from the 11th onwards." The Commission content themselves with pictures of the turbulence of mobs "which had to be fired upon," but they do not point out a tittle of legally acceptable evidence to show that it was the direct result of the conspiracy and not anything else; nor do they show that the particular persons whom they convict incited the use of physical force. Rather, from their own judgment, the three principal accused tried to pacify the people after the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. The Commission say: "Rambhuj Dutt proceeded to address the gathering from the pulpit of the mosque. He no doubt appealed to the young men not to cause provocation or to resort to violence"; but then he loses credit for the action inasmuch "he claimed that the firing at the Lohari Gate was unjustifiable." A lot of things are said as to what the accused did and did not do, and the Commission expect us to see the guilt of the accused in their spicy accounts. They appear to avoid the sole duty of theirs, which lies in showing the essentials of crime in the acts of the accused and establishing by facts the offence described in the Penal Code. As to the utterance of sedition, they follow the Amritsar tribunal and save themselves the trouble of pointing to the seditious words actually used. We strongly hold that in condemning men to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, even a Martial Law Commission cannot avoid the duty of saying what is criminal to support their claim of judicial findings. Lala Harikishen Lal was present at the meetings of the 12th and the 6th of April, but the Commission have nothing to say about the sedition he is supposed to have uttered. The Commission conveniently ignore the rights of legitimate criticism of even such an invulnerable statute as the Rowlatt Act, and frequently betray the view that the opposition to the Act is itself blossoming sedition. The principal accused pleaded that they consistently helped the authorities, exercised a soothing and calming influence on the populace, endeavoured to get the hartal stopped and on definite occasions succeeded in averting disturbances. The Commission get over the fact of the testimony of reliable witnesses with the remark that "many witnesses of high social standing have been guilty, to a greater or less extent, if not always of bald falsehood, at least of toning down parts of their evidence, *though not always the same parts*, and have been prompted to do so either by sympathy or fear." The assumptions and distortions of ideas enshrined in this sentence shows the length to which their preconceptions have carried the Commission:

Their satire and captiousness further enable them to dismiss proofs of the loyalty of the prisoners with great scorn. Thus they observe:—

"Some of them again have been able to show that in recent times they have not merely prayed for the success of the British Arms, but have advocated War Loans, helped in recruiting, and have even 'given' relatives to the Indian Defence Force or clerks for Mesopotamia. Perhaps all of these efforts were not very valuable, and it has to be remembered that some of the accused are men who are always in the lime-light, but we have no doubt that every one of them, however much he might dislike the existing Government, at least preferred it to prospects of German rule."

We are amazed at the impertinence with which war-services are thus despised. We are certain that in a like case no tribunal in Britain would have the effrontery to declare that individuals who rendered war-services did so out of the warm apprehension that German rule would be worse. Such, however, is the sense of justice and decency shown by the Lahore tribunal, and we believe that it was out of very shame that the "Times of India" omitted the passage. Thus neither the actions nor the antecedents of the accused weighed with the Commission. Now we come to the question of the hartal. To declare a strike or a hartal is by no means a crime, and the Commission, knowing this, cast about for finding crime associated with its declaration. "Of compulsion by the accused on either occasion we have no evidence" and decency should have forbidden them from further involving themselves in words and far-fetched speculations for the implication of the accused. But they leave the question with a cloud of insinuation thus: "It is impossible that a complete hartal could have been organised without persuasion from persons other than those who did not themselves know why they should close their shops and there is no difficulty in tracing the source from which the persuasion came." We look in vain for the "criminal acts of a positive kind" ascribed to Lala Harikishen Lal. The counts against him are: (1) He is an active politician, being a delegate of the Congress to Britain and the President of the Indian Association. (2). He was *present* at the Badshahi mosque and he attacked Nawab Fateh Ali Khan without provocation. (3) He subscribed Rs. 1,000 for *langra khanas* during the *hartal*. These are all delinquencies. The attack of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was, of course, no physical assault, but represented strong differences of opinion during a private discussion. As to Rs. 1,000, Lala Harkishen Lal contended that it was a promise for the support of constitutional agitation to secure the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. But granting for the sake of argument that he was prepared to feed starving people at the time of the hartal, of what crime would he have been guilty? The prosecution called it the feeding of the "revolutionary" party waging war against the King; so it is made out that Lala Harikishen Lal financed the Commissariat department of the rebels! The whole of this argument is such a farrago of prejudices and fantastic inferences that we feel baffled at the judicial affectations of the tribunal. This is typical of the [illegible] to which the Commission have lent themselves. Lastly, we have a word to say about the tilt at the Moderates and their "impotence," which the Commission have thought fit to produce instead of sound reasonings to support their sentences. We have had our differences with the Moderates. But what right have the Commission to expect, as they seem to do, that the Moderates are, or ought to be, a polite and tractable lot ready to say "ditto" to any law passed by the Government or any executive act decreed by them. The political exegesis represents a vain effort to egg the Moderates on to further detachment from the Nationalists and gain their concurrence in the Rowlatt Act. Many lies have, we admit, been told in exaggeration of the evils of the Act—as if the Act were not bad enough; and many falsehoods have been circulated in extenuation of it. But the Moderates have long ago indicated their position regarding the Act and it is useless to-day with regard to the Rowlatt Act to attempt to "rally them" by visions of their present impotence and their future strength, if only they say "Martial-law-ki-jai." The Commission have done the Moderates an injustice in the course of their irrelevant reflections. And we trust that the whole nation will be united in demanding that justice should immediately be secured to those who have been wrongly convicted and mercilessly sentenced.

Notes of the Day.

Peace and Amnesty.

The Viceroy's manifesto, as the recent press communique regarding clemency to prisoners may be characterised, is highly instructive of the influences pervading the Government of India. The special code of instructions governing the extension of clemency to "a certain number of prisoners, both civil and criminal, in British India" bears the impress of the "strong man." To say that this code has been conceived in no very generous spirit is not to cast a slur on the personality either of H. E. the Viceroy or the Home Member. But the Viceroy, as the representative of his Majesty the King, has a higher and nobler duty devolving on him than of merely respecting the susceptibilities of his entourage. It is not yet too late to mend matters and we may venture to recall his Excellency's attention to one or two apt passages from Lord Morley's "Recollections":

"I want to bring a matter before you" wrote Lord Morley to Lord Minto in 1910, "on which I would fain have your cool and quiet consideration—*clemency of the Crown on this great occasion* (the accession to the Throne of King George V.). Would it be wise to do what Oriental monarchs have been wont to do on their accession—proclaim an *Amnesty*? If that were answered affirmatively, would it be better now, or at the Coronation next year? This is one of the things that can only be measured by elements of sentiment and imagination suitable to the occasion, and not by the everyday arguments of narrower expediency which are the only proper guides in everyday administration. Will you think it over in the night-watches, if you are so unlucky as to have night-watches?"

"A Glorious Element."

And on another occasion—during the opening stages of the Indian Reforms (of 1908-09), Lord Morley wrote to the Viceroy:

"I have no sort of turn for theatrical effects in politics. But it occurs to me that the promulgation of an extended system of Government whenever it comes would be a not unsuitable moment for letting out the two deported men. We Englishmen are somehow / never overcordial to the doctrine of Amnesty and never have been. Yet it softens political resentments and both in France and the United States has been rather a successful as well as a glorious element in their history. British rulers have always been, as I think, unwisely hard and stiff about political offenders. I am reminded of them by the portraits of great soldiers with high military stocks that line the walls of the Club. I hate the sight of a stock."

Lord Chelmsford's Opportunity.

Lord Chelmsford has the greatest opportunity before him of cementing India in closer bonds of friendship and goodwill with England. On the one hand there is the great occasion of a tremendous triumph of civilising forces of which the Peace Treaty is said to be the embodiment, and, on the other, the efforts that are now in progress to effect great constitutional reforms in this country furnish in advance as good an opportunity as the celebrations of the signing of the Peace Treaty. It has fallen to the lot of Lord Chelmsford to blot out the stigma that "Englishmen are somehow never over-cordial to the doctrine of Amnesty and never have been." By a gesture of generous sympathy and statesmanship, he can capture the imagination of the people and earn widespread gratitude, by directing the release, on a really generous scale, of prisoners, more especially men who have been incarcerated for their political faiths and doctrines. Such an act at such a time as this would, as Lord Morley observed on another occasion, be a "mark of confidence" in British policy and position. We earnestly appeal to H. E. the Viceroy not to mar the greatness of the present occasion by adhering to the policy of "narrower expediency."

Anomalous Procedure.

The following "Notice" was posted at the office of the Bombay Cotton Contract Board yesterday:—

Cotton Contracts Board,
Bombay, 18th July 1919.

"NOTICE."

The work of the clearing of Tenders will cease at 6-30 p.m. this evening and recommence to-morrow Saturday the 19th instant, at 10-30 a.m. It is regretted that it is necessary to continue the work to-morrow, but as Monday is a Tender-day, there is no alternative.

(Sd.) E. S. WHULE,
Secretary.

On the 11th instant the Board had notified that to-day (Saturday the 19th July) being Peace Day will be observed as a "close holiday" by all members of Clearing House and no business should be transacted by the cotton brokers. We fail to understand how, after compelling cotton merchants to close their business entirely, the Contract Board itself can keep its own office open on such an important and universally observed holiday as Peace Day. There is naturally great discontent among the cotton trading community over this anomalous procedure of the Board. The Board would do well to cancel the notice.

Open Letters.

II.

TO THE HON. MR. SHAFI.

Sir,—This morning I read in the papers that on you has fallen the mantle of Sir Sankaran Nair. It is fair to say that your name was not generally before the public; and that the reflections which appear in this letter, and which were thought out without reference to any particular known successor to Sir Sankaran Nair, are addressed to you as an office-holder only. I have not the honour of knowing you, or being known to you; the best wishes of the public will follow your career.

The particular interest of the public at this moment in the succession to Sir Sankaran Nair arises from events in the Punjab. Mr. Montagu has promised an inquiry into the happenings which have bewildered public opinion; meanwhile, men have been hanged, and others await transportation for life; the published judgments create surprise, and there is not sufficient confidence in the machinery of Government and Martial Law to tide public opinion over this surprise. Does the constitution of British India provide no device by which this distrust might be overcome, and these wrongs, if wrongs, be righted without awaiting the tardy process of an Official Inquiry?

In an Open Letter to the Viceroy it has been suggested that he could straightaway create a revising Tribunal by which the proceedings under Martial Law in the Punjab could be expeditiously rectified wherever there is a case for quashing the proceedings. I frankly say that the creation of such a Court side by side with Martial Law would have inspired confidence. What is asked for is the personal intercession of Lord Chelmsford; he is asked to remember that he is a citizen and man as well as the All-Highest in India, and he is asked to bring the touches of humanity and citizenship to oil the creaking overstrained wheels of bureaucracy; to exhibit a Mind and Heart behind the Machine. Do you know anything more glorious in the poetry of the World than the magnificent outburst to Habib, the Arabian Physician, of the disciple who had seen Lazarus who had seen and served Jesus of Nazareth?

"The very God! Think, Abib; dost thou think?
So, the *All-Great*, were the *All-Loving* too?
So, *through the thunder* comes a human voice
Saying 'O heart I made, a heart beats *here*!
Face, my hands fashioned, see it in *myself*!
Thou hast no *power*, nor mayst conceive of mine,
But *love* I gave thee, with myself to love,
And thou *must* love *me* who have died for thee."

If this paean were the habitual song of the Mighty, if through the *Thunder* always came a *Human* voice, saying "O *Hearts*, a *Heart* beats *here*," would not we respond to them, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!" Instead, the blue-eyed blondes who have governed the World for as long as men know, appeal only to fears and not to hopes, invoke the scaffold and the gaol where our common manhood would, if appealed to, have answered quicker.

Why do I address all this to you? First, because, unless your ancestors came to India with the hordes of Ahmad Shah Abdali, you are not a blue-eyed blonde; you will not confuse Brute Force with Manly Strength; like brave David, you will represent that

"He who *did most* shall *bear most*; the strongest stand the *most weak*;
'Tis the *weakness* in strength that I cry for!"

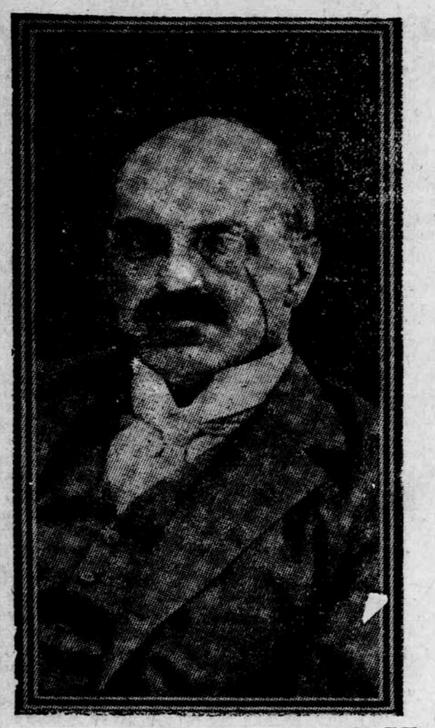
You will represent, as you will feel that Hearts are ready to be won for the asking; that they are far more worth winning than sullen, rebellious acquiescence which is all that can be won by Martial Law; that what creates misgiving is not Martial Law—that may be needed occasionally for a portion of the population—but the use made of Martial Law to convict men of standing and put upon them savage punishments that the published judgments do not justify; that if more is behind, a Tribunal trusted by the people should have a peep into it and have the opportunity of being convinced by it. These measures are so simple, so direct, require so little effort, entail so little interference with routine, that more pains may be taken to defeat them or put them off than to give them effect.

It is for you to feel this way, and to represent this feeling. If you do not feel that way, you are no son of India and the Punjab; if you feel, and don't make a stand for your feeling and the Nation's, then you are not the proper Indian to have been given charge of government. The object of associating an Indian in the Executive is not to provide berths and swank for certain lucky men; the object of Lord Morley was clearly to give a tinge of genuine Indian feeling to executive acts of Government. You, an Indian, are to the Government to give this tinge; to impress on the blue-eyed blondes and their fearful decisions the stamp of the "mild Hindu," his tolerance, his forbearance, and his faith in Justice, his passionate cry for *Weakness* in Strength.

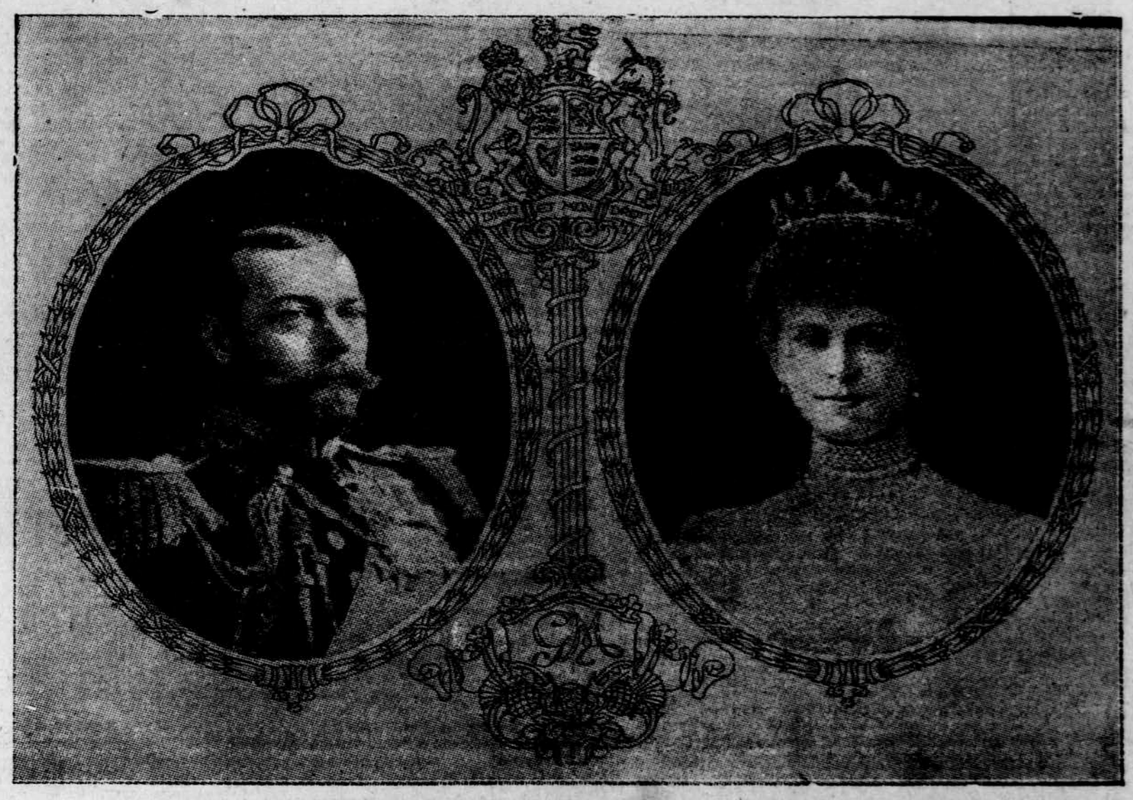
Your predecessor, Sir Sankaran Nair,

(Continued on page 12.)

VICTORS OF WAR AND TRUSTEES OF PEACE.



THE RT. HON. E. S. MONTAGU SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.



THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY.

MARSHAL FOCH.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

M. CLEMENCEAU, PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

ADMIRAL BEATTY.

MARSHAL DOUGLAS HAIG.

LORD SINHA OF RAIPUR.

SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

MR. GANDHI ON 1914 COMPACT.

A largely attended public meeting was held in the Excelsior Theatre on Friday evening under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to protest against the Asiatic Landing and Trading Amendment Act recently passed by the South African Union Legislature. The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit presided.

Among those present, besides the Chairman, were: Mr. M. K. Gandhi; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr. C. M. Cursetji; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. S. G. Banker; Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. S. D. Navalkar; Dr. M. C. Javle; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. H. D. Nanavati; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Mr. Trivedi; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand; Dr. M. B. Velkar; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Mr. N. M. Joshi and others.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, seconded by Mr. Gulabchand Deochand, Sir D. M. Petit took the chair.

The Chairman said.

"STRANGE IRONY OF FATE."

"We have assembled here to-day to lodge our most emphatic protest against the passing of the Asiatic Land and Trading Bill in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, and to request H. E. the Viceroy and the higher authorities in England to intervene on our behalf and not to allow this Bill to stand in the Statute Book. This Bill undoubtedly is a measure which still further encroaches upon the already curtailed liberty of the people of this country settled and residing in South Africa. It is indeed a strange irony of fate that whilst the world is making preparations for the celebration of the peace, we in India should have to convene public meetings and make public protests in order to safeguard the legitimate freedom of the Indian people and to fight against an attempt to deprive us of what we already enjoy. The great War, which is just over, was declared to have been fought to uphold the sacred cause of freedom and liberty, and to protect the weaker and the more helpless of the world's people from the ruthlessness of might exercised without any sense of right. Towards the successful termination of that War, India contributed liberally and whole-heartedly by every possible means; and our services have been acknowledged over and over again. But no sooner the War is over and success in it obtained, our contribution towards that success has ceased to be counted, and an attempt is made to still further degrade the life and status of our countrymen and country women residing in South Africa. We fully expected that after the unmistakable proof that we have given of the consciousness of our responsibilities as members of the British Empire, the restrictions which have been imposed upon us in the Colonies would be removed altogether. But whilst we were conscious of our own sense of responsibility, we were mistaken in gauging the sense of responsibility of our Colonial friends. For, amongst other things, the most glaring fact they disclose by introducing this Bill is a total lakh of their sense of responsibility towards the Empire. They show on the other hand a regrettable and unjustifiable anxiety to put the mercenary and selfish considerations of their own Colony above the best interests of the Empire. If the different countries under the British flag were to impose restrictive measures against each other to be inevitably followed by a policy of retaliation where would there be any ground for fellow-feeling so essential for the strength of an Empire, so indispensable in the hour of its trial, such as it has passed through, lately? Is it conceivable that the door of any part of the Empire should be closed partially or wholly to any of its own children? If the principle enunciated in the Colonies of differentiating between peoples of the various parts of the Empire were to be carried to its fullest extent then it would be nothing but mockery to say that the different Colonies and the Dominions and the Dependencies are parts of the same Empire. Apart from protesting against further encroachments upon what freedom we have in South Africa, we must now insist that there should be but one law for all and not separate laws based on colour distinctions and race prejudice.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The justice of our demand is so apparent, the righteousness of our cause is so convincing, that the Government of India ought to do their best to see that this Bill does not become law. But if our voice is not heeded, and such an iniquitous legislation is passed, the Indian Community in South Africa may rest assured that they have at their back the support of the vast population of this country in every constitutional means that they may resort to, to have this law repealed.

Before I take my seat I must express my warm thanks to the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association for inviting me to preside to-day and thus giving me an opportunity to identify myself with the object of this meeting.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ACT.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar then moved the first resolution:

(a) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, enters its emphatic protest against the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Act, recently passed by the South African Union Legislature, as, in the opinion of the meeting, the said Act is designed materially and adversely to affect the rights as to trading and holding landed property, of the British Indians lawfully residing therein, and is calculated ultimately to deprive the Indians of the means of an honest and honourable livelihood. Resolved, further, that this meeting trusts that the Government of India and His Majesty's Government will fully protect the rights of the Transvaal British Indians by advising His Majesty to veto the said Act.

(b) That the President of the meeting be authorized to communicate the above Resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

He said in moving the resolution it was necessary at the outset that they should clearly comprehend the facts which had led to the present situation and on which their case in the Transvaal was based. He was stating the facts deliberately stripped of all their complications,—the complications and cobwebs that had gathered round them—in order that the whole situation might be perceived in its true perspective. Further he wanted to understate the facts, to make their case stronger. They and their countrymen in South Africa were pressing for two rights: One to acquire land and the other, the right to trade. As to the right to acquire land the disability had all along existed; and as to the right to make Indians obtain licenses in that respect, until seeing that the number of Indian immigrants in South Africa was increasing, the South African Government, in order to put a stop to that, in order to help the White population against the competition of Indians began to withhold from Indians the right to obtain licenses to trade.

THE COMPACT OF JUNE 1914.

That led to several difficulties until at last in June 1914 an understanding was arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and General Smuts on behalf of the South African Government. It was not necessary to go into the details of that understanding but it was sufficient for their purposes to state that the South African Government represented by General Smuts undertook, and gave the pledge to recognise and to give effect to the vested rights of the Indian settlers.

MEANING OF "VESTED RIGHTS."

Now they must remember with regard to the interpretation put upon the terms "Vested rights, that it was not a case between two private individuals and private parties but it was a compact between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi—between a community already settled in South Africa and the Commonwealth of South Africa. Therefore the term 'vested interests' must have a more comprehensive meaning than, and different from, a private contract between two parties. It meant not merely rights to property actually acquired but the inherent rights, the natural rights of the settlers, of the citizens of the members, of a Commonwealth to all the rights to live, to acquire property, etc., for their full development. In the case of a Commonwealth "vested rights" meant the rights claimed by the members of the Commonwealth, the settlers within it, which flowed inevitably from the recognition made by the State to live within it, and the supporters of the present Act he thought were mere quibblers.

UNDERSTANDING AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Continuing, he said at the Imperial Conference recently held the Indian representatives had come to an understanding with the representatives of other dominions, and the result of it was: that the Indian settlers in South Africa ought to have the disability as regards the acquisition of land removed; there should be reciprocations in regard to students and the right to acquire licenses. India had been admitted into the League of Nations (a voice "wonderful"). India had taken part at the Peace Conference; India had taken part at the Labour Conference; and after all that when Indian rights as an integral part of the Empire had been recognised and were being recognised, it was cruel mockery to see that the South African Government were withdrawing the rights of our brethren in South Africa.

QUESTION OF INDIA'S ANCIENT CLAIM.

Above all it was the question of India's ancient claim to prove, to work and to take part, in the world's activities of the day as one of the most ancient and civilised nations of the world. (cheers.)

MAHATMA GANDHI EXPLAINS.

Mahatma Gandhi, seconding the resolution, said that when the Boer War broke out some years ago, Lord Lansdowne, one of His Majesty's ministers, declared that one of the causes which had led to that war was the treatment meted out to Indians residing in the Transvaal by their government of that country, and Lord Lansdowne added that it never pained him so much as when he remembered the hardships to which the Indians were subjected by the Transvaal Government. This was said by Lord Lansdowne in 1899, and he (Mr. Gandhi) said the condition of their brethren in South Africa should certainly be not allowed to be worse than what it was in 1899. It should have been better than what it was before that war, but on the contrary the Indians in the Transvaal stood, on account of the new legislation, in a much worse position, as regarded the right of acquiring land and trading, than they did before that war; for before 1899 they enjoy those rights with the help of the British Agent in that country. They could trade freely and have mortgages on land and could even own land, but now this legislation proposed to deprive them of both these rights.

As to the question of an insistence on a strictly legal interpretation of the agreement arrived at between General Smuts and him, he (the speaker) recalled the case of the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who asked Lord Kitchner in regard to the Peace Treaty with the Boers, to interpret the agreement from the point of view of the weaker party. Mr. Gandhi urged that the agreement he had referred to should be interpreted in the same generous manner, namely from the point of view of the Indians, who were the weaker party in this case.

VICEROY'S REPRESENTATION TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said his Excellency the Viceroy had been exerting himself to his utmost on behalf of Indians. His Excellency had made strong representations to the Imperial Government in this matter, and it was the duty of the whole of India to support. His Excellency in his efforts for the Transvaal Indians by holding meetings to protest in emphatic manner against an encroachment on the rights of the Transvaal Indians. This would strengthen the Viceroy's hands in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, supporting the resolution, said the position of the Indians in the Transvaal, as Mr. Gandhi had said, was at present worse than what it was in 1899 and he appealed to them to carry the resolution with acclamation. They were members of the British Empire and they had every right to be treated as such in any part of that Empire. They should strengthen H. E. the Vicercy's hands in this matter, and he (the speaker) hoped his Excellency would take an early opportunity of making a statement in the matter as Lord Hardinge had a few years ago done at Madras and thereby won the love and admiration of the whole of India. He hoped his Excellency would soon make a statement of what steps he had already taken and what he was still taking.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

WANTED SYMPATHY TOWARDS COUNTRYMEN.

Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji then moved:—

(a) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, expresses its deep sympathy with the British Indians of the Transvaal in their struggle for liberty and for the preservation of the ordinary rights of British Citizenship against heavy odds, and congratulates them on their courage and patient endurance in carrying on the struggle, and heartily assures them of their continuous help from the Mother Country.

(b) That the President of this meeting be authorized to communicate this Resolution to the Chairman of the British Indian Association, Transvaal.

He said they had been warned, in regard to 'public matters, that feelings were apt to run high and that it was their duty to control their feelings, weigh the situation, and act accordingly. The treatment meted out to Indians was unworthy of their fellow-citizens in South Africa, and he asked the Indians to take the guidance of their intellect and show their sympathy to their brethren in South Africa.

"A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE."

Mr. K. Natarajan, seconding the resolution, said the Indians in South Africa numbered only about ten thousand people as compared to a white population of about three hundred thousand. The latter consisted not only of Englishmen but of Europeans from all parts of Europe and the struggle was not in the interests of Englishmen, who were known to be in favour of Indians, so much as in those of the lowest classes of the population round the coast of the Mediterranean. They had made enormous sacrifices already on behalf of these people at the beginning of the struggle. They had acquiesced that no Indians from India or from the bordering States of Natal and Cape Colony would go and settle in the Transvaal, but they had made those sacrifices on the condition that those ten thousand people already there were treated in a civilised and humane fashion. Now the white population had turned round and said that all that Indian population should be wiped out of the Transvaal because they said the white and the Indian civilisations could not exist together. That was a very dangerous doctrine, for if they tolerated it in South Africa it might come to that in other colonies and ultimately to India, where also white and Indian civilisations had to live together.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

INDIANS' SHARE IN DEVELOPING LANDS.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman said Indians had a lot to do with regard to the development not only of that part of Africa, but also other parts. When Indians had done the spade work the Europeans stepped in and dispossessed them of the land, and he hoped that they would support their brethren in South Africa heartily.

The resolution was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

SIGNOR ORLANDO.

MARSHAL JOFFRE.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

LORD KITCHENER.

OPEN LETTERS.

(Continued from page 10.)

one suppose, tried to do this primary duty, was taking, resigned. Are you to wear his mantle, and cast off his functions? Are you to pass judgment on his resignation, without inquiring what precipitated that retirement? Or are you to accept the responsibility, which he declined, for the policy of the blue-eyed blondes? Is it too much to expect an Indian citizen, who expects to become a pure citizen again, to stipulate that he cannot, during his tenure of office, be responsible for policies which appear to scatter to the four winds the existing guarantees for freedom, including freedom of speech and meetings—that unless these guarantees are restored, or *shown* not to be assailed, the position and the emoluments must be declined? It is true that other people *may* take up what you decline; but is it not also true that if you take up this attitude, Indian public opinion would be more successful in influencing other candidates to adopt the same attitude? Liberal institutions are worth nothing to Liberalism, unless the opportunity, whenever found, is seized of working them for the benefit of Liberalism. Such an opportunity faces you; what are you going to do?

Remember the public opinion which has weight with me, is not unreasonable. It is certainly not anti-British; it may or may not feel passionately for Home Rule or Satyagraha; its primary passion is to reverse or prevent suspected wrong. It censures the lawlessness of crowds, and will stand by exceptional measures for proved exceptional crime. But it remembers that officialism has its temptations and vices as well as mobs; and unless it stands up against even apparent miscarriage of justice, against even apparent official lawlessness, this public opinion forfeits the authority to stand up against the lawlessness of mobs, and only justifies the vituperation of Mr. Hardayal against the place-hunting classes of India. What I ask you to stand for is the immediate and impartial reconsideration of Martial Law Proceedings—that, and nothing more. Will you hesitate?—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, July 18.

TILAK BIRTH-DAY ALL INDIA CELEBRATION.

The All-India Committee in connection with the above celebration consists of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Baptista, Bombay (President).
Dr. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, Madras.
Swami Shradhananda, Lahore.
Sayad Hasan Imam, Behar.
Hakim Asmalkhan, Delhi.
Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarti, Bengal.
Barrister Joseph, Madura.
Pandit Shukul, Jabalpur.
Baboo Motilal Ghose, Bengal.
Babu Ashwinikumar Dutt, Bengal.
Mr. Nilkanthrao Udhoji, Nagpur.
Seth Hansraj Pragji, Bombay.
Mr. Peduraj Jain, Calcutta.
Hon. Mr. Belvi, Bombay.
Dr. Nanjandrao, Madras.
Seth Laxmidas Tersi, Bombay.
Mr. Krishnalal Desai, Ahmedabad.
Seth Narayandas Purshotamdas, Bombay.
Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar, Bombay.
Mr. Kaleshwarrao, Bezwada.
Mr. Dadasaheb Pimplikar, Berar.
Mr. Annasaheb Nene, Bombay.
Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh, Bombay.
Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Sind.
Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Tawildesh.
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,
Mr. Lalji Lakhumsi Naroo, Bombay.
Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (Secretary).

More names are still coming in.

BIRTHDAY OF DHRANGADHRA

10,000 RS. FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAD, July 15.

In celebration of the birthday anniversary of H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb Ghanshyamsinhji of Dhrangadhra, besides the writing off a sum of over a lakh of rupees as the arrears due from cultivators and others, the Maharajah has given a further sum of Rs. 10,000 over what has been already granted by the state for the relief of the cattle distress in the present famine. Concessions have already been made in the matter of payment of loans and taccavi which are being advanced to Bhayats, Girasias and other land holders during the present hard times. Cultivators who have raised crops by irrigation have been remitted state assessment.

H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb has given a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund started by his Excellency the Viceroy.

LATEST CABLES.

LABOUR STRIKE IN FRANCE.

TRADE UNIONS' DIVIDED OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 17.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

The Havas Agency states:—It is evident that the strike arranged by the General Confederation of Labour will be partial, a number of important trade unions throughout France having declined to take part. The workers generally, especially railway men, are clearly divided on the question.

PEACE IN LONDON.

MARSHAL FOCH ACCEPTS INVITATION TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 17.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

Marshal Foch has accepted the invitation to take part in the Peace Celebrations in London on July 19th.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

CAIRO, July 9:—The Premier states that out of fifty-one death sentences by the Military Courts in connection with the recent disturbances, one man has been pardoned and ten sentences have been commuted. On the intervention of the Premier, the Commander-in-Chief commuted six other sentences and promised that the Military Courts would cease to function on July 15th except in connection with the attacks on the members of His Majesty's forces. Those interned on political grounds would be released and the censorship of outward correspondence would be abolished.

"ULSTERMEN'S RIGHTS" AND SIR E. CARSON'S THREAT.

DOMINION HOME RULE CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

Sir Edward Carson speaking in Belfast on the occasion of Orange celebration yesterday said that if any attempt were made to take away one jot of Ulstermen's rights as British citizens, he would once more call out the Ulster volunteers. Dominion Home Rule was an Irish Republic camouflaged by another name. They would have nothing whatever to do with it. He wanted good feeling between America and Britain but he would not submit to an anti-British campaign in America for friendship or any other purpose. They would not brook interference in their affairs by any country however powerful.

UNIONISTS UNFAVOURABLY IMPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

Sir Edward Carson's speech has unfavourably impressed the Unionists who deprecate disturbing utterances at the present juncture. Sir Edward Carson's followers declare that the speech was really directed against the Sinn Fein.

COMMERCIAL CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY.

DECISION TO ABOLISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON July 14.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

PARIS.—The Supreme Economic Council at a meeting on July 10th decided to abolish the commercial censorship in Germany at the same time as the blockade.

SMITH'S MURDER AT ELWASTA.

THREE RINGLEADERS HANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. midnight, July 18.

CAIRO, July 7:—The three ringleaders in the murder of the English railway official, Mr. Smith at Elwasta on March 15th have been hanged and two others sentenced to penal servitude for life and for ten years respectively.

CHILDREN OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

TO BE ADMITTED IN SCHOOLS AT HALF RATES OF FEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

In sanctioning the grant of certain educational concessions to children of the soldiers discharged on other than medical grounds, but not for misconduct or efficiency, Government direct that the children of such soldiers be admitted into all elementary schools under public management on payment of half standard rate of fees and in addition be furnished with books, slates, etc., at a cost not exceeding Rs. 6 per annum per pupil. The managers of aided institutions are invited to grant similar concessions to children of the above class seeking admission into their institutions, and the Director of Public Instruction is employed to compensate the managers to the extent necessary at the time the annual grant is fixed.

INCREASED PRICE OF COAL.

DUE TO SERIOUS REDUCTION IN OUTPUT.

SIR A. GEDDES' STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 18.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day for the debate on the increase in the price of coal. Sir Auckland Geddes, opening the discussion, emphasised the gravity of the issue. He rejected the suggestion that the increase was based on political considerations; (Cheers) it was solely based on the Government's realisation of the very serious position of the country in connection with the supply of its main source of power.

Dealing with the causes of serious reduction in the amount of coal available for use he pointed out that the output of many mines had been checked because waggons were not forthcoming as required owing to the slower unloading of waggons at their destinations, which was due to shorter railway hours. This showed that the less work done in one industry reacted on the other industries. The work of the country was not being done at present and the most pernicious doctrine was being preached that if a man did less work he left more for others, whereas the fact was that if he did less work there was less for others to do.

Sir Auckland Geddes emphasised the difficulty of getting steel rails, machinery and tube for mines which was accentuated by the shortening of the hours of labour in the steel and other industries. It was freely alleged that the miners after earning enough money in the course of a week did not continue work. This was probably true because the percentage of absenteeism had risen from under eleven in 1913 to thirteen in May 1919, although it had recently been reduced. In view of the wide range of causes, the coal shortage could not be rectified immediately nor by any individual body. A national effort was indispensable. The pithead price of coal was 29/4 and this included 21/10½ for wages. This coal sold in London at 49/6.

Sir Auckland Geddes pointed out that a six shillings increase presupposed 1/4 per ton from the export profits, but these were falling very rapidly and if they disappeared the price of coal would immediately rise by further 1/4 per ton.

EFFECTS OF INCREASED PRICE.

Some effects of the increased price of coal would be an increase in the price of pig iron by 15 to 20 per ton and steel 25 to 30 per ton, textiles four per cent., machinery twelve per cent, and chemicals ten per cent. This was a very serious matter to the whole nation because we were losing the national income from exports. For example, steel rails in Britain would cost 17/10 sterling per ton, ship plates £19, crown bars £22/10 and pig iron £9, while the United States prices were £10, £14, £11/15 and £2 respectively. The key to the whole situation was the output of coal during the coming twelve months.

In estimating the output for the ensuing year the Government was only reckoning on ten per cent. reduction in hours. In spite of their reduction by 12½ per cent., the average prices of export and bunker coal were estimated at 35. The Government expected 61 1/4 millions sterling from export. This would leave a deficit of over forty-six millions. He anticipated the exportations would fall off owing to a very keen American competition f.o.b. Atlantic ports one sovereign a ton, *plus* geographical advantages in delivery at some places. There was also American oil competition. The Americans furthermore were offering long term coal contracts which would be likely to compel similar British contracts thereby reducing profits If we had no coal to export, our ships must go out in ballast, exchanges would go against us and our goods would cost us more. This was no time for any section of the community to think its interests were separate from the interests of the whole. (Loud cheers.) In order to get through the dark, anxious days ahead we must recover the spirit of patriotism. The most urgent need of the country was the increase of production, and he urged the miners' leaders to appeal to miners to exert their utmost efforts. (Cheers.)

MINERS NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. William Brace complained that the Government had raised the price without consulting the miners who resented the way they had been treated, but the miners were patriotic and realised the seriousness of the situation and were ready to co-operate with Government most cordially.

Replying to the Labour suggestion that the increased price of coal be postponed, while the miners cooperated with Government in the endeavour to increase the output, Mr. Bonar Law said if the miners' leaders gave assurance that there would be no stoppages or strikes the Government would postpone the increase for three months.

Mr. Brace and Mr. Adamson undertook to lay the proposal before the miners' conference, personally recommending it and furnishing an answer by the 16th.

PRICE OF COAL IN ENGLAND, U. S., NATAL AND INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bridgeman stated that the average pithead price per ton of coal in England including six shillings' increase was 29/4, in the United States 11/2, Natal 10/7 and India 5/10.

VICTORY PARADE IN PARIS.

THE HEROES IN PROCESSION

A GLORIOUS SIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 18.

PARIS.—Huge crowds, some of whom had congregated since last night, assembled to witness the great victory parade. The weather was glorious. The magnificently decorated route was lined by triple rows of soldiers. The chains which had barred the Arc de Triomphe since the Prussian victory of 1870 were removed and a cenotaph erected in honour of France's dead near the presidential tribune with four gilded figures of victory at the foot.

M. Clemenceau reached the stand at 7-45 in the morning amid great cheering and the guns immediately began firing salutes. President Poincaré arrived at 8-15 and laid a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph. Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau also laid wreaths. The procession was preceded by a detachment of disabled soldiers, some of them on stretchers. At 8-45 a French officer and two poilus heading the procession passed through the Arch. The band followed and then came, Marshals Foch and Joffre riding side by side accompanied by a glittering staff. They had an overwhelming reception. Then General Pershing led the Americans with their regimental flags. The Belgians came next and then the marines leading a British detachment, while at the head of the representatives of the British army was Marshal Haig followed by two colour-bearers and after him the guards with their famous band. Then came the battle colours of all the regiments numbering several hundred, a splendid sight. Each was accompanied by a colour party.

The Highlanders passed accompanied by the skirling of pipes and immensely interested the spectators. A detachment of officers and men from all the regiments brought up the British rear. General Diaz led the Italians after whom came a small group of Japanese officers, the Greeks, Poles, Portuguese, Rumanians, Serbs, Siamese and Czecho-Slovaks. All were loudly cheered. Then General Petain on a white horse followed through the Arch heading the representatives of the twenty-one French army corps. He was followed by Generals Castelnau and Berthelot and line after line of bronzed poilus, the African and colonial troops, a naval detachment, the famous artillery sections, the French tanks and motor machine-guns. Four military aeroplanes hovered over the Arc de Triomphe throughout the passage of the procession.

PARIS A BLAZE OF LIGHT.

WREATHS TO FALLEN SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 18.

PARIS, July 13.—On the eve of the Peace Day, Paris is a blaze of light. The famous fountains are playing and searchlights throwing their rays. The streets are packed and people everywhere are dancing to bands. The British troops received an ovation.

Two million visitors have arrived in the city. President Poincaré to-day visited Amiens and laid wreaths on the monuments of the British and the French soldiers who were killed in the battle of Somme.

RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

SIGNATURES OF PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA NOT NEEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

BERLIN.—It is authoritatively stated that Prussia and Bavaria do not need to sign the Peace Treaty in order to complete the German ratification.

DAY-LIGHT SAVING IN UNITED STATES.

REPEALING BILL VETOED BY WILSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has vetoed the bill repealing daylight saving which, he declares, resulted in great economy of fuel and energy. He is convinced that the majority of the people favour its continuance.

KING RECEIVES SIR MECHAEL O'DWYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

H. M. the King to-day received Sir Michael O'Dwyer in audience.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL STILL EXISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Supreme Economic Council still existed. It was considered desirable to continue some form of international economic cooperation, but the precise measures had not yet been decided upon.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

NOT TAKEN THERE UNDER GOVT. ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

Replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he had considered in the Council the memorial of Lieut.-Colonel M. E. Bruce, Indian Army, and his reply upholding the order of the Government of India of the 5th June.

He also stated that the deputations from India had not been brought to England under Government arrangements, but had come of their own accord to submit their views to the Joint Committee. He understood that some of them had applied to the Committee to give evidence. He had no official information as regards the bodies represented or the membership of the deputations.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN VICEROY AND AMIR.

TO BE LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 18.

Replying to Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords, Lord Sinha stated that full papers with regard to the communications between H. E. the Viceroy and the Amir would be laid before Parliament. There was no official information that Simla had been declared a war area as regards the operations against the Afghans, but enquiries were being made.

HOME OFFICE POLICE COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDS INCREASE IN SALARIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 18.

The Home Office Police Committee recommends the maintenance of the present system with greater degree of standardisation, also the standard scale of pensions throughout the country. The constables' pay is to commence at seventy shillings weekly with an annual increment of two shillings rising to ninety shillings. The Committee also recommends long service and proficiency increments. The sergeants will receive from one hundred to a hundred and twelve shillings weekly. The increases are to be retrospective from 1st April.

MILITARY MEASURES ON BAVARIAN FRONTIER.

CZECHO-SLOVAK FEAR ATTACK FROM BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 18.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says, the Czecho-Slovaks are taking extensive military measures on the Bavarian frontier fearing an attack from Bavaria where there is a strong movement in favour of retaining Bochmerwald.

THREAT TO BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL FRANCHET DESPEREY ASKS TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 18.

COPENHAGEN.—It is reported that General Franchet Desperey has requested the Budapest Government to resign in order to make way for the freely elected government otherwise military action will be immediately taken.

ITALY'S ROYAL DECREE TO FIX PRICES.—

SEVERE PENALTIES FOR INFRINGMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 18.

ROME.—A royal decree constitutes commissions in all the communes to fix prices. The decree provides severe penalties for those infringing its regulations.

HIGH PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was fully alive to the seriousness of the question of high prices of commodities and proposed immediately to establish a select committee of enquiry. Meanwhile, the Government was carefully considering what steps could be taken without delay.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF MYSORE.

PROGRAMME OF 10,000 PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 17.

The review of the educational policy of Mysore which was promised some time ago, it is understood, will discuss some of the vital questions about education both in Mysore and in British India. It is stated the review will deal with all aspects of education including primary, secondary, university, depressed classes, women's and technical, and Mahomedan, education and it will make far-reaching proposals in various direction. In the matter of primary education, the proposals seem to be in favour of proper adjustment of about 10,000 primary schools, which exist in the State at present and to improve their efficiency by thoroughly qualified teachers and proper equipment. It would appear that not much stress is laid on the question of increase in the number of these schools which is not so necessary as improvement in their efficiency.

Another important recommendation is likely to be unifying the system of education in middle schools. The questions of vernacular to be the media of instruction in the middle schools also receives some support. Municipalities and local bodies would be desired to contribute towards, as well a would be delegated powers of supervision over primary education in their areas. As regards finance, it is stated the question of devoting the entire excise revenue towards education is urged as well as the marking of revenue from income-tax for the same purpose.

The idea of issuing a review as the one under consideration emanated from Sir M. Viavesaraya, when he was the Dewan of the State and some suggestions towards it were made by Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education and Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Education Secretary to the Government was at it for some time past and it is expected that it will be published very shortly.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

ARRIVAL IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 17.

Sirdar [illegible]taraj Urs, C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, assumed office on the 14th at Mysore came here this evening. His appointment has met with general approval in the State. For some years past there has been a strong feeling in favour of having a native of the State at the head of the administration. Further, he is a close relative of the ruling family and it is stated to be a rare instance of a member connected with the ruling family entrusted with Dewanship. The non-Brahmins who form, a large majority of the population in the State hail it as the first appointment of a non-Brahmin as the permanent Dewan since the rendition. In his official capacity both as a district officer and Councillor to the Government the Sirdar was popular with all classes.

LOOTING AT NEGAPATAM.

42 ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

A correspondent telegraphs from Negapatam under the date 16th the details of the looting incident at Nagapatam in the course of which it is stated that at about 5 o'clock on Monday evening a small party of coolies went to buy rice from the rice godown, on the Beach Road, but they were met with a persistant refusal to sell in some cases, while in others a demand was made for Rs. 23. An altercation ensued between coolies and merchants and soon a crowd gathered and forced its way into various godowns on the Beach. They opened those of the bags they could lay their hands upon and scattered the contents on the road. From other godowns the mob took the account books and threw them into a well, but before any further mischief could be done the police arrived and the crowds melted away.

While the police were guarding the rice godowns on the Beach, the mob collected again on the main Bazar Road, this time considerably reinforced from other localities. Most of the bazar men closed their shops, but for others the warning was too short and they fell victims to the rage of the mob. Three or four cloth shops were entered and their contents thrown into the street. Chinaware was broken and steel trunks were smashed. This scene of havoc lasted for about an hour and much destruction was caused estimated at varied sums. The bulk of the loot has however been recovered, and 42 arrests have been made. The Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Negapatam appeared on the scene early enough to prevent serious developments and a large body of reserve Police arrived from Tanjore this morning. The District Magistrate was present in the afternoon. Later on, the Collector held a conference with merchants and decided to commandeer their stocks and sell them at the authorised price. The stocks thus obtained which, according to census taken amounted to about 11,000 bags will be kept in custody of the firms like Madura Coy., and the Hon. Mr. Marakayar.

IRISH POLICY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., July 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that he could not say when the Government's Irish policy would be announced. The Government did not wish to postpone any part of it, but did not wish to [illegible]ng without some chance [illegible]

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

USE OF VACCINE RECOMMENDED.

SUGGESTIONS OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The Government of India have issued a circular letter to all Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the Influenza epidemic. The Secretary in the Education Department in the course of a letter says:—The Local Government of India consider it of paramount importance that the Local Governments should be prepared to cope so far as possible with the disease should there be any recrudescence this year.

The Government of India have made the following suggestions to be adopted:—(1) The Local Governments should consider whether they desire to exercise in respect of influenza, the powers permissible under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, such steps might be regarded as suitable in cases of pneumonia and acute cases of influenza which cannot be definitely classed as pneumonia.

(2) In this connection it is also desirable that the question should be considered whether action can suitably be taken to prevent the overcrowding of railway carriages at times of an epidemic, as suggested in Section B of the Memorandum of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The Local Governments will no doubt consider the desirability of taking suitable steps to prevent the overcrowding of buildings, the closing of theatres, schools, etc., during the epidemic.

(3) It has been stated above that the Surgeons-General and administrative medical officers have been asked to indent for stocks of vaccine to be kept at local centres in case of emergency and that it is necessary that such vaccine should be kept at a low temperature. The Government of India would be glad to know what arrangements are being made in anticipation of a demand for vaccination. This will enable them to some extent to estimate the amount of vaccine to be provided. The manufacture of influenza vaccine is being undertaken as extensively as possible, and the supplies at present in stock are considerable. A new supply of apparatus is being ordered with a view to facilitate production. The preparation of vaccine however takes considerable time, and while the Government of India have no desire to place any unnecessary restriction upon its distribution it is essential that they should have some idea of the demand which may be made.

(4) With a view to popularising the use of this vaccine the Government of India are prepared to issue it for the present to Local Governments at the rate of 2 annas per cubic centimetre from the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. This, so far as is at present ascertainable, is about the cost price. The Local Governments will no doubt consider the desirability of providing vaccine gratis to local bodies and to reliable medical practitioners. Attention is invited to the existing orders which require the countersignature of Surgeons General, administrative medical officers, or Sanitary Commissioners on applications for supplies.

DISTRIBUTION OF VACCINE.

(5) With a view to giving facilities for the distribution of vaccine it is suggested that a circular should issue, if this has not already been done, to local bodies and to responsible authorities informing them how to indent for vaccine in order that supplies may be available to private medical practitioners describing the doses, they will be supplied with 30 to 150 copies. It is suggested that this circular may be distributed.

(7) Care will no doubt be exercised to see that unqualified persons are not permitted to inoculate with this vaccine. The rules regarding inoculation for plague will probably be found appropriate in the matter of anti-influenza vaccine.

(8) It is also suggested that civil hospitals and dispensaries should be widely used as centres for vaccination as in plague, in so far as the suggestions made above have reference to inoculation. The fact must be borne in mind that as the extent of the efficiency of anti-influenza vaccine is as yet largely an unknown quantity, it would be imprudent to rely solely upon it as a preventive, the Government of India would therefore impress upon local governments the necessity of taking in addition other steps indicated in the memorandum of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, issued on the 16th April last.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The following cable has been sent to the Colonial Secretary and to the Secretary of State for India by the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan, chairman of the public meeting held on the 11th instant:—The citizens of Madras emphatically protest against the Asiatic Bill of Transvaal, which will in a few years reduce the descendants of the existing Indian families to helotry without property, rights or professions and drive them from the country of their birth to seek new homes. The legislation is based on the gross misreading of 1914 settlement. The meeting urges interference. The legislation is producing greatest indignation. The first part of the Bill implies refusal of future licenses in gold districts and the second part interferes with the long-enjoyed rights.

The Punjab Trials.

DUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

(BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS).

The Judgment given at Amritsar against Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew is now published with some detail, as is also the judgment in Mr. Kalinath Roy's case, and we further have a highly significant document, viz., the Crown Prosecution Precis in the trial of Mr. Harkishen Lal, at Lahore, We are, therefore, no longer in doubt concerning the nature of the charges on which persons have been sentenced to transportation for life.

As far as we can judge from these documents, which may be taken as representing the local official view, it has not been for any act of violence, or active incitement to violence, that these sentences have been inflicted. This is acknowledged in the judgment itself, which states that even at a private meeting in a private house Dr. Kitchlew declared that as a follower of Mr. Gandhi he could make no use of force; and no charge of active violence is brought against Dr. Satyapal. It is then not for violence, but for engaging in political agitation against the Rowlatt Act that these sentences have been passed.

According to the judgment it would appear that, for persons to meet together in private to arrange for a peaceful public demonstration against the Rowlatt Act, is equivalent to joining in a conspiracy. To close one's shop in protest against the Rowlatt Act, or to persuade others to close theirs, or even to persuade persons to abandon a cricket match, as a protest, is to take part in a conspiracy which is criminal, having as its end in view open rebellion against his Majesty King George V. To pledge one's self by a solemn vow to resist passively the Rowlatt Act,—pledging in the same vow to do no violence and to bear no hatred, is to engage in conspiracy for open rebellion. To encourage others to take the same vow is to plot for the overthrow of Government. The leader of this plot is *"One of the conspirators named Gandhi"*,—a man whom the Secretary of State for India delights to honour. The object of Mr. Gandhi's conspiracy is to wage war against the King.

I do not think that there is any exaggeration in stating that these are the implications of the Amritsar judgment, and their meaning is borne out by phrases in the other documents mentioned. So it has come to pass, in the year 1919, in British India, that on charges and assumptions of this character, Indian gentlemen of high standing and education have been sentenced to undergo punishment which is reserved for the most degraded and desperate criminals, men of animal passions and lusts, men of murder and manslaughter!

Now it is quite possible for the Government of India to stand sponsor for these punishments. Absolute power is in their hands, and the military force at their disposal is irresistible. But just for this reason the warning should be emphatically given, that if they should do so they will outrage the moral sense of thoughtful Indians so much that, in future, "government by consent of the governed," will have lost much of its meaning.

Meanwhile, for us who feel most deeply the injustice that has been done, there is one road forward. We must fight every inch of the way. We must not let these sentences stand. We must make them known by a greater tribunal than that of the Punjab,—the tribunal of the world. In Mr. Kalinath Roy's case, a petition was sent up to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy. All that has resulted has been a remission of part of the sentence. There has been no change in the verdict "Guilty." We must therefore go on insisting that a man of such careful regard for editorial honour and probity shall not be stigmatised all the rest of his life as a criminal. We must appeal to the Privy Council and obtain a verdict in his favour under which the Government of India may be prosecuted for wrongfully condemning an innocent man, and also in wrongfully withholding from him while under trial the counsel of his own choice. We must use, if we can, the power which is given by the Government of India Act of 1915 (sections 124-127) to prosecute those who have oppressed any British subject in India within their jurisdiction. We must find out from the Law Officers of the Crown of England whether the withholding of council of their own choice from prisoners under trial comes under these sections.—There are other sections of the Punjab autocorities, especially the happenings on April 13 at Amritsar, which must be brought to the same test. And lastly, I need hardly say, we must appeal for justice not only in the case of Mr. Kalinath Roy, but, in every other case wherever there is a good ground,—for the humblest villager as well as for men of education.

At the same time that these legal appeals are being made, we must make things known, as I have said, to the wider tribunal of the world. We must show clearly on what slight ground peace-loving men in India have been sentenced to transportation for life. We must point to such sentences as these:

"He was instrumental in stopping a cricket match;"

"He started a platform ticket agitation."

"The letters which he addressed to the railway authorities were extremely intemperate."

And we must show that these were regarded as such serious matters as to be placed prominently in the few lines of the judgment under which two gentlemen were condemned to transportation for life.

I do not think that there could be a clearer case for united public action, and in this matter all parties are one. These appeals to the Privy Council and to the Law Officers of the Crown will need ample funds. The support of every province will be required. The issues are so great that I am certain the financial support will be both liberal and wide.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Emperor vs. Lalchand Hazarimal.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a common jury.)

At the trial concluded on Thursday the accused Lalchand lately employed as Secretary, manager and general supervisor of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., was found unanimously guilty by the Jury of Criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,10,076 and odd and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

In view of certain allegations made by the accused in his statement to the Court against his master's firm, and the comments made thereon by his Lordship, portions from his Lordship's charge to the jury are given below.

His Lordship in his charge to the jury observed after stating the facts as alleged by the prosecution "Some of you, gentlemen, understood how these parcels were sent abroad through some firms, by merchants who had no agents there. Some of these merchants required advances against their consignments, and it was the practice of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co. that when the merchants wanted moneys in advance, they paid such advances. It was absolutely necessary that the firms here should have some person who would give them proper advice, as to the proper value of the parcels, and for this reason they had certain confidential advisors or valuers.

"When consignments were sent, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., received offers from their London agents, and if the constituents accepted the same, then the parcels were sold out and the moneys were sent to Messrs Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. by their London Agents, 'through some banks.'"

PARCEL NO. 996.

His Lordship proceeded to say as to what happened in the case of parcel No. 996. A telegram copy book or register used to be kept in the office wherein were entered copies of telegrams received, were written on the left hand side to Europe. Copies of the telegrams that were received, were written on the left handside and copies of the telegrams that were sent to London were written on the right hand side and the originals were kept in a separate file. The Jury was aware that these parcels were transferred from Paris to London as they were not sold at Paris. Subsequently they were sold in London. But the owner of the the parcels did not know that these parcels were sold, and naturally he became anxious and made enquiries, about the same from Mr Bakubhai in March, 1919, saying "My parcels are lying for so many days unsold, please enquire what has happened to them." Mr. Bakubhai asked the accused who was present there to send a telegram to London, and make enquiries about the said parcels. The telegram copy book or Register was before the Jury. They would be satisfied that such a telegram was not sent by the accused at all although he wrote it out in the Register. The Jury should put to itself the question:—"Was this consistent, from what had transpired later on, with the innocence of the accused? Was the accused justified in doing so?" The accused had no reason at all to withhold the telegram. Afterwards, Mr. Sen, another Secretary of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., sent the telegram on 8th April when he came to know that the telegram had not been sent by the accused, on making up accounts of the telegraphic charges as the charges for this telegram were not entered into the account book. "Now gentlemen on the 17th April they got a telegram from Warwick" London stating that the parcels had already been sold, and the proceeds sent to the International Banking Corporation And then the whole mystery was made clear.

The accused said that Mr. Bakubhai allowed him to have these remittances paid into his own account. If it was true, that he was allowed to have the remittance paid into his own account, and to draw from them, what was the necessity to refrain from entering into the telegram Register copies of telegrams in connection with the parcels?

SECRET PROFIT BOOK.

"The gentlemen of the Jury, have been told that there was a secret profit book. What was the ssecret profit book? From whom were profits to be kept secret? The merchants never wanted it Was it necessary for them to have a secret book, of which the jury had heard so much?"

His Lordship wanted the Jury to consider as shrewd businessmen, what the object of keeping a secret profit book was? If the firm was making anything like secret profits, then the firm of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co. might have instructed their London agents to remit less than the actual prices realized, but it appeared they had received full payments from their agents, uptil now and consequently it was clear that no such instructions were sent to their London agent. His Lordship was surprised, when Mr. Azad said that the secret profit book had been suppressed by the prosecution. What was the meaning of that? What was the object of that? His Lordship did not know in what way this bare statement was going to help the accused, against a charge of criminal breach of trust of a lac of rupees.

Gentlemen of the Jury, would see that Mr Bakubhai had denied the existence of any secret profit book, the account had denied it and there was no evidence to show that there was a secret account book. The gentlemen of the Jury would see that much had been made about this, but his Lordship thought that there was absolutely nothing in it that they could take notice of.

The accused said that he was allowed by Mr. Bakubhai to keep moneys in his own account. The accused's case before you was that he remitted these amounts to his own account with the sanction and authority of Mr. Bakubhai. The accused stated that the was allowed by Mr. Bakubhai to bank the moneys in his own account, and that the accused drew amounts from time to time, and utilised the same for the benefit of the firm. That was the story of the accused.

Why did he bank all these moneys in his own account? Why did he not bank the moneys in the name of the firm? Apparently he converted them for his own use, gentlemen of the jury, unless they thought he had given them a satisfactory explanation about this What satisfactory explanation could Mr. Azad give? Was there any evidence to show that the accused had paid Rs. 42,000, 39,000, for the purposes of the firm? His whole case was that he had utilized the moneys for the benefit of the firm, If this was true why were the moneys drawn in his own name and not in the name of the firm? What would you expect of a business man, from a man of his talents and education? Was it not his duty to draw cheques in the name of the firm and not in his own name? Some of these cheques were drawn in the name of a Parsi gentleman, who was a typist also called a godown clerk. Accused was not an ordinary man. He knew all these things. He said that he drew all these moneys for the interest of the firm but if so he would have drawn these cheques in the name of the firm and not in his own name.

ACCUSED'S WHOLE CASE.

Their whole case was that the moneys were utilised for the benefit of the firm. There was no evidence, except his own statement to prove this. He, as Secretary and Manager of the firm ought to have drawn all these cheques in the name of the firm and not in his own name.

The accused's third contention was that the firm wanted to cheat him of his five per cent. commission. If he had really a claim to this 5 per cent. commission he ought to have put his claim against the firm of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. Mr. Bakubhai distinctly said that 5 per cent. bonus was allowed on the profit to the whole staff. Do you think it was true that 5 per cent. profit was to be given to the accused? There was no agreement of such a 5 per cent. commission. It was only the statement of the accused denied by Mr. Bakubhai. If he was entitled to have 5 per cent. commission he ought to have put in his claim against the firm and his Lordship did not think there was any reason in saying that as Mr. Bakubhai did not want the accused in their Bombay office they would prefer this charge against him. Their profits would be reduced by 5 per cent.

Mr. Azad said that the profits of the firm in 1917 were Rs. 84,000 and how was it that there was a very small profit in the year 1918. His Lordship asked them whether they were not surprised at this. The profits were bound to be reduced as such a big amount was taken away by the accused. These were the moneys of the constituents, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. paid these moneys to the constituents as they should have done. Then it was natural that the profits of the firm for the year would be less.

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK.

An unwarranted attack has been made against Mr. Bakubhai. Most young men perhaps 99 out of 100 in his position in life placed similarly would have given the same answers. He said his accountant would answer all questions relating to accounts. He had not handled the account books and when the accountant came you saw with what ease an facility he answered all the questions put to him. The account books of the firm are audited by a chartered accountant.

The accused had put in a written statement which contained his explanation that there was truth in the story of the the accused; By all means its benefit might be given to the accused By all means give due wright should be given to the arguments advanced by his Counsel, and if a doubt arose in your mind of the Jury then certainly the accused was entitled to the benefit of it. But it must be a reasonable doubt, a doubt which would arise in the mu of reasonable men of the world in view of all the circumstances of the case.

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APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED UTTERING OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Shivmurtaya Baslingayya

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. T. Scotson, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of uttering counterfeit currency notes and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that in the months of June, July and August, 1918, some five attempts to utter counterfeit currency notes occurred at Navalgund. In four of these cases the Note had not been obtained and only the evidence of persons through whose hands it passed was available. In the fifth case, however, the note fell into the hands of Revenue Patil Mallan Gauda. He passed it on to the Sub-Inspector and investigation followed as a result of which the accused was arrested.

The pay of the village teachers in Navalgund taluka and part of Gadag taluka was distributed through the head master of Navalgund primary school which amounted to nearly Rs. 4,000, and was drawn from the Navalgund sub-treasury. In order to distribute it the Head Master employed two peons, *viz.* Mahabub and Mohiuddin. This money was frequently drawn in the form of notes of fairly large amounts. As none of the village teachers draw more than forty-five rupees it was necessary to get those currency notes changed for smaller ones. Accordingly to the Head Master, this was done by the peons themselves, either at the treasury, post office, or with private people. It was alleged that on 8th August 1918, school peon Mahabub went to the post office and after some talk with the postman produced a note for Rs. 50 and asked, if it could be changed for smaller notes. The postman examined it and suspecting that it was false, showed it to the postmaster. He saw that it was false and asked Mahabub, where he had got it. He replied that he got it from the treasury. The postmaster said that he was a poor man and advised him to return it. Then Mahabub, Mohiuddin and the other school peon who was with him and the postman went to the school master, who accompanied them to the sub-treasury. They showed the note to the head karkun, who said that it had not been issued from the sub-treasury but that he would examine his records. He returned the note to the school master from whom it was taken by Mallan Gauda, who happened to be there and who had been told by the Sub-Inspector to get hold of a counterfeit note if he happened to come across it. He therefore took it to the Sub-Inspector The Sub-Inspector searched the house of Mahabub, but nothing suspicious was found but afterwards the Sub-Inspector's suspicions were directed to the house of the accused Shivmurtaya. The accused's studio at Jandagiri was also searched and some photographic material was found there. The accused was arrested and put to his trial before the Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

The Sessions Judge observed that beyond the evidence given by these two peons there was no other evidence that this note came from the accused. He thought that it was unlikely that the note was paid out from the treasury. The alterations were clumsy. In the end nothing more could be said as regards the evidence of these peons than that they were accomplices, testifying against one another. If they were innocent their evidence did not prove beyond reasonable doubt that they got this particular note from the accused. At this stage, however, he could call to his assistance the other evidence which indicated the accused as the source from which several other currency notes came. Accused had given such a false note to one Irrappa. It was not shown it was true that that note belonged to the accused, but there was ample ground for suspicion that the fact that this note had at some time or another been brought into close proximity with colouring matter the like of which the accused used in tinting photographs. While, therefore, he thought that Siddappa and Ellappa were clearly accomplices and therefore received their blame of the accused with caution, the evidence available pointed strongly to the truth of the prosecution story that those notes came originally from the present accused, and that in all probability he himself altered them. The net result of this evidence was that "in four cases of passing counterfeit notes, those notes were shown on the evidence of accomplices to have come from the possession of accused. Those transactions only began after he came to Navalgund. He lived rent-free in the house of a man whom he did not know and he was by far the cleverest man of the lot. No doubt the evidence was open to criticism as being that of accomplices. But in all dealings with counterfeit notes or coin any one through whose hand they pass at once fall under suspicion of complicity. The strength of the case against the accused was that all those notes were passed by people who were living in the same house and who themselves were unlikely to have come into possession at one time of several false currency notes. The assessors were of opinion that he was guilty of uttering currency notes and he agreed with them. The offence was a serious one and the accused was a dangerous man. He sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in acquitting the accused observed that the accused was suspected as guilty of endeavouring to pass counterfeit currency note at Navalgund. Besides the evidence of Mahbub and Mahuiddin it appeared to their Lordships that there was no other evidence which could be reliable or relevant against the accused. It seemed to their Lordships that such evidence would be wholly insufficient to support a charge against the accused of having endeavoured to pass currency note at Navalgund. There was also some slight evidence against the accused of using currency note. There were witnesses who had said that the notes were alleged to have been issued by the accused on the former occasion. Upon their instances the accused had been held to be guilty of uttering note. It appeared to their Lordships that if that was the case, the assessors had been misled by evidence that was not relevant, and that ought not to have been put before them by the Sessions Judge. Evidence must be given of facts which were relevant and no other. Similar occurrences were relevant to the facts of this case. It is indeed obvious that the facts given were never established. It seemed to their Lordships that it did not open to them in this case to give weight to the opinions of assessors. Their Lordships also thought not to accept the decision of the Sessions Judge. The accused was acquitted on the charge.

Mr. Kemp instructed by Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

107 WITNESSES EXAMINED UP-TO-DATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

The Special Tribunal, re-assembling this morning, proceed with the further hearing of the Viramgam Riots Case.

Witness Raghunath Lalji, a confectioner's servant deposed that accused 53, a grass-seller, and accused 54, a servant in the Telegraph Office at the Viramgam Railway station, came to his house about four days after the riot and gave him Rs. 22, voluntarily saying: "Don't talk to any one." Hiralal Pranjiwandas, goods clerk, Viramgam railway station, deposed that there were many consignments of Juwari at the station that day on the way and also wheat, rice, molasses, jaggery, potatoes, sugar and brassware. He identified certain marks as belonging to customary consigners who used to send goods by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Witness Hargovind Joitram, a contractor of Viramgam, deposed to having signed panchnamas filed as exihibits 64 to 67.

Witness Kalukamal, an agriculturist, Viramgaum, deposed to having signed the Panchnamas filed as exhibit 68. Cross-examined witness stated that he knew the head constable, Mulshankar of Viramgam, that he was one of his tenants in a house of his, and that in 1916 a woman-tenant of his house had filed a complaint against Mulshankar of attempting to ravish her. Witness said he did not know whether there was any ill-feeling on that occasion between accused 39 and the head constable.

Some more witnesses were examined to prove the several panchnamas taken in their presence, by the police.

Witness Bhudar Daya deposed that he was present when a panchnama, concerning the discovery of money in a room occupied by accused 44, was made. He said the money was concealed in the rafters of the roof, and that the accused 44 himself showed the police where the money was kept.

Witness Trikam Nagar, a vegetable-seller deposed about a panchnama concerning the discovery of a gun and a sword in the house of accused No. 7 and said that the gun was found hidden in the roof beneath the tiles and the police recovered it by ascending a ladder and pushing the tiles, aside.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Witness Trikamlal Lallubhai, police inspector of Viramgaum, and investigating officer in the case, deposed that he took up the investigation of the Viramgam Riots Case on the 15th April from the Sub-inspector. Witness was on a tour from 7th to 12th April between Patdi and Bavla, a place 70 miles off from Viramgam by train and 45 miles by road. Witness arrived at Viramgam at 12 noon on the 13th April. The hartal still continued in the town and there was general suspension of business. In the course of his investigations he had examined neally about 450 persons and more, out of which the statements of only 276 persons were recorded. More than 175 house searches were made. Witness here proved several panchnamas concerning the discovery of arms, money, etc., and identifications by witnesses, and said he had recorded the statement of one woman by name Bai Veeroo, whom he had later sent to the Sud-divisional Magistrate, Mr. Kissan, for having her statement taken under section 164 C. P. C. That woman was not to be found. There had been no trace of her since 20th May, 1919. Witness had made every effort himself and asked other police officers also to make efforts to trace the woman. So far, he said, all efforts had proved futile. How the woman disappeared was not known.

The defence pleader here objected to a question by the prosecution as to whether the woman had made any statement before the witness concerning any of the accused. But the Tribunal overruled the objection and allowed the question, noting the objection and reserving it for further consideration.

The witness, continuing, said that the woman had deposed that she was the mistress of Malek Kutubji accused No. 1. Witness identified accused Nos. 50 and 51 who were in the lock-up at the Mamlatdar's kutcherry on the 13th April when he went there at 1 p.m., Witness said constable Bhadur Singh, was on duty at the lock-up. Witness also identified accused 56, a youth of about 18 years.

In cross-examination witness said he visited the Sabarmati Central Jail where the accused were kept, three or four times, when the identifications were made by witnesses. He had also questioned accused prison once.

Five more formal witnesses were examined to prove the panchnamas. So far 107 witnesses have been examined for the prosecution. The case is proceeding.

GROWTH OF POLITICAL LIFE,

MR. NORTON'S LECTURE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. Eardley Norton addressed this evening a public meeting at the Indian Association on the growth of political life. He said in taking whatever reforms offered to them they should work out their own salvation by fighting their own battles, and by pressing the rulers that they were fit to be entrusted with further instalments of freedom. They should cooperate in the successful working of the reform scheme and duly lay their claim to get more freedom. They should accept whatever political concessions now given to them and then go on agitating for more and more. Though there were a few Englishmen here who were against the Indian aspirations, they did not represent the millions of liberal minded Englishmen who sympathised with Indian aspirations and who wanted to see India more and more prosperous and self-governing. The more the obstacle, the more strenuously should Indians work in their efforts to realise their aspirations.

Mr. Norton then entered into the vigorous protest against the present deterioration in the administration of criminal justice in this country. He strongly condemned the transfer of some cases from ordinary courts to the special tribunals. He referred to the attitude of the special tribunal in the Katarpur Riot case and also to the administration of the Martial Law in the Punjab. He said that public meetings should be held all over India for the purpose of raising a united voice of protest against the present method of administration of criminal law in India, and a petition on the subject should be presented to Parliament signed by all prominent leaders in India.

POONA RACES, 1919.

SPORT BULLETIN.

Bombay Races 1918-19

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on

19th and 20th July only.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian Loan up to 15th July were Rs. 7,77,36,500, inclusive of Rs. 2,05,62,278 in the shape of war bonds.

A special cable from London to "The Hindu" says Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who is now in England, met important statesmen. All parties are giving evidence before the Parliamentary Committee.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool July 14th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		23,000
Mid. American Spot		21.82
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	25.00
	January	24.77
	March	24.65
New Orleans 10 a. m.	October not quoted.	
	January	24.40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
July	21.67
Aug.	21.54
Sept.	21.48
Oct.	21.42
Nov.	21.39
Dec.	21.30
Jan.	21.16
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.99
April	—
May	20.77

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	21.50
Aug.	21.24
Sept.	21.30
Oct.	21.23
Nov.	21.19
Dec.	21.11
Jan.	20.98
Feb.	20.86
Mar.	20.78
April	20.67
May	57.57

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 14th

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
August	29.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 14th:

M.G. Bengal Good		15.00
" Fully Good		15.50
" Fine		15.75
No. 1 Oomra Good		17.10
" " Fully Good		17.60
" " Fine		17.85
Broach Good		18.10
" Fully Good		18.35
" Fine		18.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14th.

Futures at New York Oct. — — — 34.30

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 14th:

Bankers 3 m/s		91 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	Mutilated.	
" 3 months hence		
Opening Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.		3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		4 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4
" " " 6 "		4 3/4
Interest day to day loans		2 1/4
" 7 day market loans		3 1/8
Consols 2½ %		52½
Rupee Paper 5 % Nominal		97½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		65
Government Securities 5 %		50
Bar. On London at Paris Francs		30.87

WAR LOANS

London, July 14th.

5½ % 1929—1937		97½
4½ % 1925—1945		89½
4 % New		85½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 12th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Quoted		1670
Plate Export		175,000

London, July 14th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted		80
Australian Quoted		80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Foreseeable usual Bold July-Aug. Sellers		900
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunseed, 416 lb. ex-ship July-Aug. Bourse		1000
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted		900
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship July-Aug. Quoted		1120
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Value		1640
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Quoted		1670
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Value		590
Paris Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Quoted		900

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£97½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£130
Yellow Metals	122½
Hard Spelter	40

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/16 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers Nominal	50

Tone.—Very firm—No business.

ROBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2,5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1/11

Tone—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 18.

On Friday last Fully Good Broach July/August closed at Rs. 590, and on Saturday the market was steady at Rs. 589 to Rs. 590. An advance then set in, and on Monday the lowest and highest rates were Rs. 596 and Rs. 618. Tuesday's market ruled at Rs. 608 to Rs. 615, and on Wednesday the lowest was Rs. 613 and the highest Rs. 630. Yesterday's fluctuations were from Rs. 617½ to Rs. 635, the closing rate being Rs. 635. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 624 owing to weaker advices reported from New York, but advanced to Rs. 633. At 1-30 p.m. the rate was Rs. 630½. Closing quotations are given below.

The advance has been due to a rise in New York and to a better feeling locally. A large business has been done in Broach, bear speculators covering and bull speculators buying Japanese houses have sold at times and there has been a considerable amount of jobbing, as also some profit taking on the rise. Bengals for July have been quiet, but there has been more enquiry for September. Oomras for July and September have advanced even more than Broach, and the demand has improved. Southerns, which were cheap, have advanced sharply under a good enquiry. The tone of the whole market has in fact improved.

In September last the quotation in New York for October, 1918, delivery was 35 to 36 cents., and Fully Good Broach for April/May, 1919, was Rs. 925 to Rs. 950. New York is now again 35 to 36 cents., and Fully Good Broach is about Rs. 900 to Rs. 925 cheaper. Presuming that in September last Broach was Rs. 150 too dear as compared with New York, it is now about Rs. 150 too cheap as compared with the same market. And yet a certain section of the cotton trade in India, which judges the world by the outlook from its own little back-yard, is so obsessed by the large stock of cotton in Bombay that it thinks that however cheap cotton is—it ought to be cheaper. This section is doing its best to throw Indian cotton to the devil. The total stock may appear large, but the 'unsold' stock is not more than 600,000 bales, and this includes a proportion of old cotton which is unmerchantable. The improvement in our market is due to the fact that people are beginning to realize that cotton here is cheap, and now that the markets of the world which are bare of stocks are open for trading, our own stock will be in demand and quickly reduced. Even if it cannot be shipped at once it will be bought.

Ready cotton has moved more freely, exporters and mills being buyers. Prices have advanced considerably, and many holders show more disposition to meet the market at the enhanced values.

During the past week the rainfall has extended into the United Provinces and Punjab, and sowing has commenced. There has also been some rain in Kathiawar, and in Bhavnagar sowing has begun. The crop in the Berars, Central Provinces and Broach is doing well. Rain is more or less urgently needed in Khandesh, and in the Barsi districts.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	635½
Fully Good Bengal	July	482
Fully Good Bengal	September	493
Fine Oomras	July	572
Fine Oomras	September	585
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	583
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	588

The Market will be entirely closed to-morrow (Saturday) for Peace Day.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 18TH JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	635
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	480
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	566
Good M G Southerns	July-Aug.	583

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 18th, 6 p.m.

Ready:—		Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80		76 0 0	—
" " Cawnpore 7-80		76 0 0	—
" Karachi Bengal		76 0 0	—
Rapeseed Brown Delhi		22 0 0	—
" Cawnpore		21 8 0	—
" Yellow Cawnpore		23 12 0	—
Linseed Brown Bold		27 4 0	28 4 0
" Tibs		26 12 0	27 8 0
Teaseed White 85-15		125 0 0	—
" Gajar 75-25		120 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50		115 0 0	—
" Black		104 0 0	—
Cottonseed White		24 0 0	25 0 0
Groundnuts		130 0 0	—
Mowrawood		9 4 0	—
Barley		46 0 0	—
Gurjatseed		97 0 0	19 8 0

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	493	480	465	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	488	475	460	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	581	566	548	..	"
Central Provinces	396	581	563	..	"
M.G. Broach	620	622	615	605	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	593	583	563
SawginedDharwar	..	622	615	605	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths	For week ending 10th July 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
		1918/19	1917/18
	Bales.	Bales	Bales
Khandesh	368	189,059	172,901
Central India	2,037	181,350	88,621
Barsee and Nuggur	1,604	97,820	66,339
Hyderabad Gaorani	163	93,387	29,025
Berar	3,811	433,512	249,951
Central Provinces	3,333	206 612	51,561
Total Oomras	11 848	1,163,769	637,398
Dholleras	2,445	57,923	323 858
Broach	1,319	197,073	211 719
Compta and Dharwar	2 154	122,443	169,579
Westerns-Northerns	8 792	108,199	145,677
Bengals { N.W. Provinces	181	81,184	136,882
Bengals { Rajputana	2,295	38,804	45,532
Sind, Punjab	12,367	431,872	288 179
Cocanada	866	10,490	26,430
Persian	Nil	2,288	788
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,734	46,184	63,932
American	Nil	1,386	2
Egyptian	Nil	121	Nil
Other sorts	170	12 376	20,154
Total	50 634	2,275 887	2,066,639

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET

Bombay, July 18th

	Rate Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 12
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 2 8
Light Houses No. 61	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 18th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 8 3/8
For. Demand	340
American Dollars	256½
Hongkong	205½
Shanghai	315½
Japan	152
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

Marwar chamber 19th July, The Dana Bunder and market is closed for peace Bank holiday is grate are unchanged all unchanged

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, July 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold continues steady.
Bar Gold, Rs. 31-4-6.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the Exchange Market are unchanged.
T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 129.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 124.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. Shanghai, Rs. 313/9.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 69.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The activity spoken of in our preceding report has continued with renewed vigour and we have had another week of a robust and animated market in Cotton Mill shares which register a substantial improvement on last week's quotations. Investors have now begun to realise the wave of prosperity that again passes over both the spinning and weaving industry; and the satisfactory rains, that so far been visited with, seems to embolden them to operate in Mill shares with confidence. The result has been a busy time in the Bazar; cotton mill shares having practically monopolised attention to the of miscellaneous scrips.

Practically all current scrips have been patronised, both on speculation and for investment, most prominent among them being Colaba Lands, Bombay Dyeings, Currimbhoys, Swadeshis and Bombay Uniteds and some good business have eventuated, prices showing an important advance. There has been a special inclination for spinning mill shares, evidently in view of the fact that spining mills are now earning profits never before witnessed and owing to the reason that scrips of spinning concerns are still very cheap in value compared with those of weaving mills.

The market closes firm with a promised upward tendency. The position of the textile industry continues eminently sound; profits are secured right uptil December, so that very encouraging dividends may be looked forward to. Barring casualties, we see no reason to change our good opinion of the future of Mill shares.

There has been no special feature to the sundry section of shares which have had a comparatively quiet time. The only movement of importance has been in Tata Iron and Steel shares which have been characterised by a large speculation resulting in violent fluctuations. On the rumour that no dividend would be paid for the year accounted for, a slump ensued; Deferreds dropping to Rs. 1,070. This decline, however, attracted buyers and the market has since rallied to Rs. 1,130.

Cements have been a quiescent market, with little change in rates. A large business has been reported in British Burma Petroleum shares which close at Rs. 30/8 buyers. Among Bank shares, Bank of Bombay and Bank of India reveal further strength with a scarcity of sellers.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,565, Swan 787/8, Simplex 647/8, Shapurji 155, Sholapur 8,500, Madhowji 2,592/8, Kohinoor 1,695, Fazulbhoy 927/8, Currimbhoy 472/8, Kastoorchand 1,240, Finlay 732/8, Crescent 281/4, David 780, Colaba 2,205, Century 570, By. Dyeing 1,870, Cen. Mining 38, Katni Defd 1,780, Katni Ord 330, By. Burma 1,022/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 30/8, By. Tramway 820, By. Steam 430, Tata Ord 235 Tata Defd 1,125, Tata New Defd 570 pr, Tata Hydro 1,440, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 387/8.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,550, Swan 785, Simplex 647/8, Madhowji 2,590, Fazulbhoy 930, Currimbhoy 472/8, Crescent 276/4, Kohinoor 1,692/8, David 780, Finlay 730, Kastoorchand 1,250, Century 575, Shivrajpur 42, Katni Ord 330, Katni Defd 1,800, By. Dyeing 1,860, Shapurji 155, Tata Ord. 235, Tata Defd 1,115, Tata Hydro 1,445, Alcock 475; Cen. Mining 38, By. Burma 1,020, Bt. Burma Petro: 32, By. Steam 425, By. Tramway 82, Tata Bank 58/4, Tata Oil 385.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 18.

Some activity has been noticeable in the mill store market, specially in the prices of Healds and Pickers. There was and still continues a steadily increasing demand for these articles from various mills, both local and mofussil. This has resulted in higher quotations, making the market more animated than before. Healds had continued declining for the last one year, when the prices were ruling as high as Rs. 3 per 800 eyes. Less than a month ago, several big lots had changed hands at Rs. 1-4-0 per 800 eyes, and retail at Rs. 1-8-0. But the recent demands have brought slight change, and the prices quoted now are between Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-13-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds have still practically remained as dull as usual, and the prices vary between annas 3½ to 5, per 100 dents. Both 32s Healds and Reeds are somewhat higher.

Other sundries are still with the same dullness. Now that the final peace is concluded, steadier and more brilliant features are expected in these markets. There were great difficulties of securing freight from Home, America and also Japan, which consequently created great disputes as to the time of delivery. Several indents booked had to be cancelled owing to this difficulty. But now, this difficulty will be removed with secure grounds for dealers.

Among weaving wooden sundries, the tone is quiet still. Several large stocks of Japanese shuttles, etc., are lying. There is a good demand for real English Wilson make shuttles. It is reported that their agents are very likely to receive fresh consignments in a short time, which may go to relieve the tension. The quotations for the important mill store sundries, during the week, are as follows:—

Healds at Rs. 1-8-0/1-13-0 per 800 eyes.
Reeds at Rs. 0-3-6/0-4-6 per 100 dents.
Pickers Eng. Lime No. 4 at Rs. 60/70 per gross.
Roller Cloths Kenyon at Rs. 4/5 per yard.
Sizing Flannels at Rs. 3/4 per yard.
Jap. Shuttles 13½in. at Rs. 7/10 per dozen.
Jap. Shuttles 14in. at Rs. 15/20 per dozen.
Jap. Shuttles 14½in. at Rs. 25/30 per dozen.
Eng. Wilson Shuttles 13½in. at Rs. 35 per dozen.
Eng. Kirk Shuttles 14in. at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Eng. Wilson Shuttles 14½in. at Rs. 65 per dozen.

(Conical.)

Slubbings 12/16in. and 13/16in. at Rs. 75/80 per gross.
Rowings at Rs. 35/38 per gross.
Warpers (dif. sizes) at Rs. 50/70 per gross.
Enam. Ring—Rabbeth 5in. at Rs. 12/8 per gross.
Varn. Ring—Rabbeth 5in. at Rs. 10 per gross.
Enam. Conical Piru 5in. at Rs. 11 per gross.
Varn. Conical Piru 5in. at Rs. 7 per gross.
Eng. Weft Piru 5 3/8in. at Rs. 7 per gross.
Varn. Weft Piru 5 3/8in. at Rs. 5 per gross.

CHEMICALS.

July 18.

No evident fluctuations have been traceable, but the same dullness is prevalent. The dealers being equally anxious to sell their stocks. The general depression appears without signs of improvement. Various manufacturing companies in England, America and Japan now appear to be somewhat ready to book indents. Owing to gradual demobilization, more workers shall be now put to work, which may make the buying agents able to offer more stocks for the markets of India. Sodium-Sulphide is still dull, and the prices are quoted at Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per cwt. Zinc is quoted at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 according to the quality. The other quotations are as under:—

Sodium-Sulphide at Rs. 7/10 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride 98 per cent. at Rs. 20/30 per cwt.
Eng. Bleaching Powder at Rs. 30 per cwt.
Eng. Caustic Soda 98 per cent. at Rs. 30 per cwt.
Glauber Salt at Rs. 5 per cwt.
Washing Soda at Rs. 7/8 per cwt.
Soda Ash at Rs. 150 per ton.

(Continued on page 16.)

Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.

THE
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AJMER.

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With power to increase.

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BY means of its natural oxygen properties, Ven-Yusa exercises a real **vitalising** and **purifying** action on the skin, and preserves the soft, healthy bloom of Nature in a novel way.
The benefit from Ven-Yusa is felt *in* the skin as well as *on* it. The pores are made to "breathe" properly, and the result of using it regularly is a continual **feeling of freshness** and a consciousness that the skin shows that clear, healthy lustre and beautiful softness which every lady covets. Ven-Yusa has a definite mission as part of a lady's toilet. To make and keep your skin "nice," use Ven-Yusa every day.
Rx. for Jar of Cheetah Bonnet, &c., or The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 15.)

Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent. at Rs. 33 per cwt.
Sulphuric Acid at Rs. 26 per jar.
Soft Soap at Rs. 20 per cwt.
Sago at Rs. 22/24 per cwt.
Farina at Rs. 24/25 per cwt.
Rice Starch at Rs. 42/45 per cwt.
Maize Starch at Rs. 35/37 per cwt.

PIECE-GOODS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 18.

Much activity has not been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week, but the tendency seems to be for higher prices especially for such cloths as are right in stock. Some lots have changed hands here and there in wholesale quantities, but retail demand has been conspicuous by its absence. Every one has expectations of a good demand from the consuming centres in the near future as it is hoped that the monsoon this year will turn out favourable. When prices were high the cause of the same was attributed to war conditions which were prevailing at the time, but now when peace has been declared there seems to have been no effect on values here and instead of prices going down in anticipation of normal conditions being established, the rupee rates have advanced. For this contrary result it must be borne in mind that several factors have had an adverse effect on the Manchester Market. The strike of operatives has reduced the output of Yarns and Cloth, the wages of operatives have added to the cost of manufacture, the increase in the cost of coal will also have the same effect, the extensive business booked for China, Calcutta and other markets has engaged the makers for some time making them indifferent to fresh business, the price of cotton has remained on a high level, and lastly the expectations of a brisk demand from the world's markets for civil requirements has made makers adopt a firmer attitude towards buyers. In spite of all this cautious buyers nod their heads and give their opinion that a rise in prices cannot be sustained for any indefinite period and that a decline must follow a rise sooner or later and as this is not known dealers may be caught napping any time When makers are actually in need of work they will no doubt quote substantial reductions on present prices to secure orders and even work at a loss to keep their looms going and as soon as normal conditions are established they will remove the danger of Japanese competition by every means in their power.

GREYS.

No new feature has been noticeable in Grey goods and the market prices have been well maintained throughout. Shirtings have moved off in small quantities, but Drills have not attracted much attention from buyers. Jaconets have remained firm and steady.

WHITES.

A firmer tone has prevailed in White goods as several styles are out of stock. White Shirtings worth Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per piece cannot be had in the bazaar. White Nainsooks in 27, 32, 36 inches of the value of Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 9 per piece are very scarce. Superior Nainsooks in 36 inches costing from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 are out of stock, 50 inches by 18 yards White Mulls fetch high prices owing to want of goods, but the same styles in 40 inches are in ample stock and difficult of sale. Sacharilla heading White Mulls have been neglected and fair stocks are lying unsold.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	38 × 27½/8		17	12	0
" " 100000	45 × "		"	"	"
" No. 33000	40 × "		17	0	0
" " 2800	37 × "		15	0	0
Graham's No. 2780	38 × "		16	0	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43 × 36		"	"	"
" No. 2310	44 × 38½		17	0	0
Dewhurste' "BBB"	38 × "		28	0	0
" "BB"	38 × 36½		23	8	0
" "Rupee No. 5	39 × "		22	8	0
Bates' No. 12383	41 × 37½/8		"	"	"
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44 × 38½		"	"	"
" No. 1500	39 × 37½/8		16	0	0
" No. 5600	38 × 37½/8		15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½/8		16	0	0
" " 4463	41 × "		18	0	0
" " 1566	33 × 37/37½		"	"	"
Forbes' " 551	38 × 37½/8		"	"	"
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × "		"	"	"
Fleming's No. 1905	44 × 36		24	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	38 × 40		20	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	28 × 40		18	0	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	28 × 40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22		10	0	0
" " 15	40 × 22		9	0	0
" " 129	40 × 22		8	10	0
" " 636	44 × 22		9	0	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1080	36 × 18		2	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42		20	8	0
M.S.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		38	0	0
R.S.T.C. 52,000					
Lyon's C. 40000	" "		"	"	"
Ralli's No. 9989	32 × 40		"	"	"
Forbes K.S. 100	36 × 40		"	"	"
" 151	42 × 40		24	0	0
Horrockses "O"	36 × 40		34	0	0
" "AI"	" "		35	0	0
" "MO"	" "		36	0	0
" "MH"	" "		38	0	0
" "MA"	" "		40	0	0
" "MJ"	" "		41	0	0
" "JAI"	" "		42	0	0
" "MI"	" "		45	0	0
" "MO"	" "		46	0	0
" "AU"	" "		56	0	0

TS MULLS—

's Nos. 6	41 × 18		10	0	0
" 60	40 × 18		11	0	0
" 600	41 × 18		13	0	0
No. 6000	36 × 18		16	0	0
Nos. 101/202/303/40/45	36 × 18		"	"	"
No. 404	36 × 18		"	"	"
No. 99	36 × 20		10	2	0
No. 1270	37 × 18		"	"	"
"Sun Ticket"	" "		"	"	"
No. 56	" "		"	"	"
Nos. 50/55/60/40/45	36 × 18		"	"	"
No. 515	34 × 20		10	2	0
No. 250 (5 lines)	34 × 20		"	"	"
No. 350 (5 lines)	" "		15	4	0
No. 335 (5 lines)	36 × 20		18	0	0
No. 425 (5 lines)	" "		18	0	0
No. 1440	36 × 22		7	1	0
Ritchie's No. 12500	34 × 16		4	4	0
No. 9666/9766/9866	" "		"	"	"
No. 95	36 × 20		10	2	0
No. 66999	40 × 18		7	2	0
No. 99999	" "		7	2	0
No. 775	40 × 18		8	2	0
No. 575	42 × 18		10	0	0
No. 975	36 × 18		10	2	0
No. 615	" "		9	2	0
Graham's "Saloon"	36 × 20		10	2	0
Nos. 9/99/999/46/56	36 × 18		"	"	"
No. 9999	36 × 18		"	"	"
No. 142	34 × 18		10	2	0
No. 350	36 × 18		8	4	0
Macdonald's No. 64	36 × 20		"	"	"
Greaves' No. 5060	37 × 18		4	4	0

HITS NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's Nos 7070/9090	37 × 18		5	6	0
Nos. 7/27	" "		"	"	"
Nos. 85/98	" "		"	"	"
Nos. 61/91	" "		5	0	0
No. 9999	" "		"	"	"
No. 1900	" "		"	"	"
No. 39620 T.B.	38 × 22		7	12	0
Graham's Nos. 89/8988	38 × 18		5	0	0
" 199/299	" "		"	"	"
" 95950/97970	" "		"	"	"
" Saraswati"	38 × 18		11	0	0
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		8	0	0
" No. 50000	" "		8	12	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/-33360	" "		9	0	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	20 × 18		5	0	0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	" "		"	"	"
" No. 8000 T.M.	38 × 22		"	"	"
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	20 × 18		5	0	0
" " 6500/6520	" "		"	"	"
"Motor Car"	38 × 18		5	6	0

The above quotations are net cash, discount of 2½ per cent. on three months and 4 per cent. on four months.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	328
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	May-Nov.	18%	2,100
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,838
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	134
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,403
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	54
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	..	7%	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk Rs 75	75	—	—	58
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	92
Mercantile Bank ..	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ A	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
" 12½ P				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	—	33%	£113
National Bank of India £12½	£25	—	28%	£950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	113
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	86
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	95
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	—	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	146
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	586
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	Rs. 120	1,450
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	100
Akola	100	..	5	102
By Cotton Manufg. By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	500	..	80	732½
Bombay United	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,870
Bradbury Mills	250	..	25	1,040
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	425
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	20½	570
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	21½	2,700
China	1,000	Apl.Oct.	5%	430
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	50	500
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	40	2,205
Cres ent	100	do.	75	925
Currimbhoy	250	do.	25	285½
David	250	do.	30	472½
Dawn	250	do.	20	780
Edward Sassoon	250	May-Nov	60	420
Emperor Edward	200	do.	15	225
Farulbhoy	500	Mar.-Sept.	65	620
Framji Petit	250	May	70	827½
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	75	1,250½
Gold Mohor	250	do.	Nil.	732½
Globe	500	..	125	1,100
Hindustan	1,000	..	Nil.	90
Hyderabad	1,000	..	140	800
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Indian Manufg.	1,000	do.	12½	245
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	[illegible]	726
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	255
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	340
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April Oct.	Nil	100
Kastoorchand	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,240
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	130	1,300
Khatao	1,000	June.Dec.	700	3,500 w.
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,035
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,800
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,502½
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,160
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,500 xd
Mayer Sassoon	1,000	do. ..	Nil.	150
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	400	3,625
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	45½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,000
Pabaley	250	..	Nil	255
Pearl	250	..	55	355
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	420
Planet Mill	100	—	5	145
Premier	62	..	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	8	150
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil	155
Sholapore	1,000	do.	725	8,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	647½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	19,300
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	78½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,555
Tata O	500	..	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	250	..	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	75	925
P	500	..	7	500
Western India	1,000	..	150	625
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley O	600	..	4%	840
Andhra Valley P	600	..	4%	822
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	870
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporn	125	—	25	1,022½
By. Burma T. Corporn New Issue 25	125	—	—	377½ p.m
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	30/8
By. Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	210	..	6%	164
B'by Ice Mfg.	210	..	10½	320
Bombay Flour Mill	40	..	5	10
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,075
P	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	430
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Oct.	6%	230
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	2	52/8
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	10	..	4	30
The Eastern O	500	April	42%	625
Chemical Co. D	15	..	5%	22
Indian Cement Co. O	1½	..	Nil.	50
P	250	..	20	250
Katni Cement D	100	..	5	330
P	40	..	44½	1,750
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O	100	..	7%	105
P	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	200	Dec.-July	7%	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kemp & Co.	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kurramsee Landing	200	July	20	170
Rs. 75	200	..	..	100
Marcks & Co	100	July	8	90
McKennses Ltd.	100	..	20	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	94
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co.	100	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	675
Shivrajpur Syndicate.	10	..	4	42
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	4	95
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	9	237½
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	30	..	20	1,125
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	140
Tata Hydro Elec. O	75	..	..	140
P	1,000	..	..	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	6%	1,440
P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Iron "Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Elec. Con Pn	1,000	April-Oct	6%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	80%	375
Telephone Co	50	..	6	310
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	..	..	346 pm.

D—Buy. D—Ceas D Div. P—Nominal price

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley	100	...	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	800
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	105
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Motusil Co.	400	Nov.	70	600
New Bazar	500	Oct.	60	700
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	140
Volkart U. P. Co Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 18.

We have nothing special to report in our market so far as ready sugar is concerned which ruled steady throughout the week with small stocks and prices remain unchanged. As regards forward there was small fluctuations the highest price touched for White Java July-September was 54s. 6d. and lowest 52s. F. B. Harbour. There was good enquiry at lower prices and a fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported rather easier without any business. Java market continues very strong and business is quite impossible for India. We do not expect any further fall as there are buyers at lower rates.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 34 eq. 54s. F. B. Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 30 eq. 48s. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 33 eq. 52s. F. B. Harbour stocks 2,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 33-4-0 stocks 25,000 bags.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The market for jute shares was inactive to-day with not much business passing, although prices remained fairly steady. Demand for coal shares was better and fairly large business was put through. Borcola being in request. In the miscellaneous section the Zenith Engineering was in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 41/8, Bokaro Ramghur 29/4, Baraboni 20, Bolompore 18/4, Borcola 3 p., Burradhemo 15/12, Bengal 905, Bilbera 11/8, Central Nodiha 14/8, Damagurria 49/4, Enfield 15-4, Hapjan 17/8, Jumoni 16, Kalapahari 24/12, Kinuri 15/4, Kosoonda 32/12, Kuardi 30/8, Nodiha 19/4, North-West 62, Patmohna 24/8, Pandeveswar 13/4, United Collieries 13, West Albion 12/4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 383, Auckland 485, Barnagore 185, Bally 265, Behar 5/12, Belvedere 52½, Clive 315, Dalhousie 518, Empire 75/8, Fort Gloster 910, Fort William 480, Gouripore 1175, Howrah 43/4, Kamarhatty 320, Kanknarrah 818, Lansdowne 431, Lawrence 664, Lothian 440, Standard 674, Union 847.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 49, Atlas Construction 16, Assam Brick and Tile 13/12, Bengal Assam Steam 420, Beldanga Tannery 13, Bengal Brass 22, Britannia Brass 12/4, Calcutta Cigarette 0/12 p., Ganges Oil 36/4, Ivan Jones 181 p.m., Indo-Burma Tin 19/4, Indian Iron and Steel 55, Kumardhubi Engineering 49/8 (oid), Mackenzie and Co. 3/4 p., Marshall Sons and Co. 20/8, Nahapiet Jute 12/12, New Savan Sugar 14/8, Peaces Slipways 14, Spence Hotel 15/4, Ryam 24/4, Thorneycrofts 15/8, Tata Bank 52 p., Triton Insurance 86, Zenith Engineering 23/8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at 68/12 to 69/12, war bond 1928 102/12 per cent.

SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited, was held on Thursday, at the Company's Registered Office, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The directors' report for the 15th months ended 31st March, 1919, was read, which showed that after deducing the Agent's commission, a profit of Rs. 4,56,281-15-11, had been made during the period under report. To this sum, the balance of Rs. 3,540-0-5 brought over from the previous account, would be added to make a total of Rs. 4,59,822-0-4 which the directors recommended to be disposed of as under:—

(1) To write off for depreciation of—(a) Building, Rs. 50,000-0-0;, (b) Machinery, Rs. 2,50,000-0-0; (2) to write off the balance of preliminary expenses, Rs. 11,000-0-0; (3) to write off against Debenture charges and brokerage, Rs. 15,500-0-0; (4) to pay bonus to the Company's employees, Rs. 7,500-0-0; (5) to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 1,25,822-0-4. Total Rs. 4,59,822-0-4.

The report with all the recommendation therein and the audited Profit and Loss Account were adopted and then the proceedings terminated.

TATA MILLS LIMITED,

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Mills, Ltd., was held on Thursday at the Company's Registered Office under the presidentship of Mr. A. F. Dillmoria.

The Directors' Report for the 15 months ended 31st March, 1919, was read and it showed that a change in the usual accounting period had been made—prolonging it from 12 to 15 months with a view to secure to the company, if necessary the benefits of the provision of Section 5 (6) of the Excess Profits Duty Act.

The next account would be for a period of nine months only ending 31st Decemner, 1919. At the commencement of the year 1918, the Company had 13,304 Spindles and 740 Looms working of which with the best efforts of the Directors, could only be brought up at the looms, although the number of looms actually close of the report to 23,330 spindles and 821 received by the Company was fully 1,764. This severely handicapped the working of the company all round, but the Directors tried to make up for the shortage in yarns by continuing to run the Spinning Department day and night, and thus raised the number of looms at work to 970 until the Hydro-Electric Company in October last cut off the night supply owing to shortage of water in their lakes, which again reduced the looms working to 653. Similarly the Company's Dye and Bleach houses too had to be starved for want of stuff, but the Directors were doing their best to get out-side work to cut-down the running expenses. The working of the Company during the period under report has resulted in a profit of Rs. 5,06,712-7-0; To which has to be added the amount brought forward from the previous year, viz., Rs. 15,318-2-1; making a total of Rs. 5,22,030-9-1. Out of this, the Directors had already paid the following interim dividends, viz.: Accumulated dividend on Preference Shares at 1½ per cent. from the date of allotment in 1913 upto 30th June 1918, Rs.-1,31,504-0-0; First Dividend on Ordinary shares at Rs. 15 per share for 6 months to 30th June, 1918, Rs. 90,000-0-0; They have further set aside:—To Preliminary charges account for writing off balance Rs. 17,000-0-0; For Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; For Workmen's Welfare Fund Account Rs. 25,000-0-0; For Provident Fund Account Rs. 10,000-0-0. This leaves a balance of Rs. 1,46,526-9-1, which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as under:—For payment of final Dividend on Preference shares for the 9 months ended 31st March 1919 at 6¾ per cent. per annum Rs. 1,43,797-8-0; To carry forward Rs. 4 729-1-1; Total Rs. [illegible].

It further showed that under the agreement dated [illegible] made between the Company and the Agents and the Agents had the right to call upon the Company to issue to them the remaining 3,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 at par before 31-3-1920. But when the time for exercising the option came the Agents intimated that no increase in Capital would be of any benefit to the Company, preferred not to exercise the option, though they (Agents) would have largely benefited themselves by exercising the option.

The Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet for the period under report and all other recommendations of the Directors were unanimously adopted.

When the above meeting was over the shareholders of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ltd., met for the thirty-third Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders under the same President and in the same premises.

The Directors' Report for the period of 15 months ended 31st March, 1919, showed that the profits in the period under review and the balance available for disposal were as under:—Profit for the 15 months Rs. 29,51,249-14-11; *Add*—The amount brought forward from the accounts of the previous year Rs. 8,454-7-10; Total Rs. 30,40,704-6-9. *Less*—Amount paid as an *ad interim* dividend for half-year ended 30th June 1918 at Rs. 150 per share Rs. 6,00,000; Total Rs. 24,40,704-6-9.

Out of this sum the Directors had carried:—(a) To the Depreciation and Renewal Fund Account Rs. 2,25,000; (b) to Mill Insurance Fund Account Rs. 1,25,000; (c) to Reserve Fund Account Rs. 1,50,000; (d) to Equalisation of Dividend Fund Account Rs. 2,50,000; (e) to Employees' Benefit Fund Account Rs. 50,000; (f) to Provident Fund Capital Account Rs. 30,000; (g) to Bonus to Staff Account Rs. 11,000; (h) to Income-tax and Excess Profits Duty Provision Account Rs. 8,30,000 making a total Rs. 16,71,000; which leaves available for disposal Rs. 7,69,704-6-9. This sum the Directors recommended appropriating as under:—(1) to payment of Dividend for the six months ended 31st December 1918, at Rs. 150 per share, free of Income-tax, absorbing Rs. 5,60,000; (2) to be carried forward to the accounts of the next period Rs. 2,09,704-6-9; Total Rs. 7,69,704-6-9.

The Directors regretted to report that in May last there was a big fire in the Ginning factory at Hubli resulting in a loss of about Rs. 35,000 which amount was recovered from the underwriters.

In May and June 1918, the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders paid to the operatives a bonus in the shape of cloth pieces the total value of which came to Rs. 20,524-11-3 and in like manner after the strikes in Bombay in January, 1919, the Directors paid to the operatives a cash bonus on the lines suggested by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, and that amount came to Rs. 58,380.

The request for the confirmation of these payments and others recommendations and the Report as a whole and the Audited statement of Accounts were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited have requested us to state that it has come to their knowledge tha applications are being canvassed for subscriptions to the capital of all sorts of new joint stock companies supposed to be projected by their firm in connection with the Tata Iron & Steel Company and the Tata Industrial Bank. The firm wish to state that so far as they are aware no Companies except the two Companies mentioned below are in contemplation and they strongly deprecate the circulation of such false information to the public. The joint stock companies above referred to are the Nila Mula Power Company, (the prospectus which will be shortly issued when a license from Government is obtained) and the Koyna Valley Power Supply Company, the formation of which cannot in any case take place before the end of next year. As regards the latter Company only, the Hydro-Electric portion will be undertaken by Tata Sons, Limited, and the manufacture of aluminium and other products will be taken up by other allied Companies.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

CATTLE OF KATHIAWAR DYING FROM STARVATION.

The Hony. General Secretary has issued the following report for the fortnight ended 15th July 1919:—

The total amount contributed up to date is Rs. 12,17,247-3-11.

Whilst parts of the affected areas report more or less satisfactory rain so far, Ahmedabad District, Kathiawad and Cutch may be said to be more or less absolutely dry and especially so Kathiawad and Cutch. The demand for fodder from Kathiawad recommenced about the 20th ultimo and this Fund had to recommence grass operations from long distances, the Government of Bombay sending 20 lakhs of lbs. of grass for immediate requirements about the end of last month. The long distance grass to be imported into Kathiawad has not got there in time. The latest news from the Special Famine Officer, Kathiawad, is to the effect that "time is the great factor as cattle are now dying of starvation. The Famine Fund grass waggons are taking a long time on the way." The immediate quantity required at Veeramgaum for Kathiawad within the next week is six lakhs lbs. and this demand can be coped with only by Government out of military grass, if any, or out of the quantity reserved between Palghar and Bulsar stations for Bombay. As far as can be ascertained from private reports this holding off of rain tends to make the inhabitants of these dry parts despondent and it would appear most necessary for Government to step in and undertake relief measures for cattle at this stage on an adequate scale.

Practically similar reports come in from Cutch also. But that part of the Presidency being cut off for transport purposes from the rest of the Presidency nothing tangible can be done except sending them money.

Clothing:—The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association having kindly acceded to this Fund's request to recommend their members to renew their donations, the work of collecting cloth bales and despatching them to the most needy parts continues apace.

In continuation of the above Press Note issued by the Hony. Secretary, he states in a special second Press Note that he has pleasure in intimating that the Government of Bombay have just wired saying that they are arranging to despatch immediately ten lakhs of lbs. of grass to Kathiawad. It is presumed that this will go by special arrangements to comply with Colonel Wood's urgent requirements.

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ARRIVALS.

July 18.

S. S. Hydra, Nilson, Bangkok, June 24.
S. S. British Knight, Putt, Tarakan, June 26.

July 19.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.

S. S. Kingsmere, Hull.
S. S. Canara, Davidson, Aberhead.
S. S. Hejaz, Bonnett, Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Sikh, Crebbin, Bassein.
S. S. China, Evans, London.
S. S. Palitana, Holysake, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Korana, Paynter, New York.
S. S. Orissa, Atkins, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chindwara for London.
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok.
Steamer Warlock for Calcutta
Steamer Orissa for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Hydra:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Hydra, 883 tons, Captain S. Nilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 24th ultimo.

S.

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REFORM BILL-"A MERE SKELETON."

INTERVIEW WITH BANERJI.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, the veteran Bengali leader, has arrived in England at the head of a strong deputation of members of the Indian "Moderate" party. Among his colleagues are Sir Krishna Gupta, the past Indian member of the Secretary of State's Council, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the successor of Mr. Gokhale as senior member of the Servants of India Society; Mr. N. M. Samarth, of Bombay, the general secretary of the all-India "Moderate" organisation; and Mr. Yakub Hasan, of the Madras branch of the Muslim League. All are men of experience in Indian public life, and the great majority have been or are members either of the Imperial or of provincial legislative councils.

In response to a request for an expression of his views on present-day Indian problems, Mr. Banerjea recalled that he had last visited England in 1909, when he was the only Indian representative attending the Imperial Press Conference. On previous occasions he had come to plead the cause of Indian reforms, but now he was happy to find that India was within measurable distance of obtaining the beginnings of responsible government which would in due course lead to a full measure of autonomy.

Asked with regard to the proposals contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Mr. Banerjea said that the "Moderate" party heartily supported the scheme, which must not be whittled down. It was not their intention to countenance wrecking tactics of any description, but they felt that the bill as introduced was a mere skeleton. It made no provision for some of the fundamental features of the scheme. A notable exception was "diarchy", which the party accepted, as without it the necessary training in responsible government could not be secured. But in other respects much would depend upon the rules and regulations which would amplify the bill, and he and his friends welcomed the decision of Mr. Montagu to invite the Joint Committee of both Houses to frame them, instead of leaving the task to the Government of India.

WANTED CONTROL OVER BUDGET.

In this connection it was most essential that no uncertainty should exist with regard to the control of the Budget. Effect must be given, either in the bill or in the rules, to the recommendation in the Report that complete control should be placed in the hands of the provincial legislatures, except in the case of items which the governor might modify in the interests of public safety. Definite provision must likewise be made for the holding of the inquiry at the end of five years at the initiative of the Government of India or any provincial legislature, for the purpose of enlarging the area of the functions, entrusted to Indian Ministers. It was necessary, further, that some discretion should be left to Ministers in the matter of appointments which under the bill could only be made with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Mr. Banerjea drew attention also to the fact that nothing was said in the bill as to the holding of an inquiry into the constitution and administrative machinery of the government of India, either now or hereafter, except in general terms. If the central government could not be liberalised straight away, as he and his friends desired, ample opportunity should be afforded for such a development at an early date.

The question of communal representation was next discussed. "We are prepared," said Mr. Banerjea, "to accept the proposals of Lord Southborough's Committee on this head, by way of compromise and as a temporary measure only. In our opinion they go quite far enough, and we are averse to any extension in the direction of splitting up the Hindu community. The distinction which is drawn in some quarters between Brahmans and non-Brahmans overlooks the fact that in Bengal, at any rate, a number of the superior non-Brahmanical castes enjoy a high social position. Lord Sinha Sir Krishna Gupta, and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu (of the India Council) who are all Kayasths, are regarded by the people of Bengal as the equals of Brahmans in every respect. Brahmans and other castes combine freely for public purposes, elect one another, and sit side by side on public bodies in a spirit of the most friendly co-operation. The great movements in all parts of India for the elevation of the depressed classes have proceeded from Brahmans who feel that the uplift of the general community is bound up in the success of responsible government.

PROPOSED FRANCHISE FOR MADRAS

"In Madras", Mr. Banerjea continued "the position has been made acute by the agitation set on foot by certain non-Brahmans and mistakenly encouraged by the local Government. Lord Southborough's Committee invited Dr. Nair and other leaders of the agitation to give evidence, so that some form of compromise might be reached. The invitation was declined in the curtest terms. No doubt an effort will be made before the Joint Committee to press the claims for separate representation, but I suggest that the remedy is in the hands of the non-Brahmans themselves. On the proposed franchise for Madras they outnumber the Brahmans by four to one, and if they choose to organise their forces they can make this preponderance of votes easily felt. The fact is that caste has been exaggerated as a factor in Indian politics. Dr. Nair has himself, on the present restricted franchise, been returned to the Madras Corporation for a Brahman-ridden constituency in preference to a Brahman candidate. This tendency is bound to increase; as Mr. Montagu has put it, democratic institutions can alone stimulate the growth of democratic customs and usages. Social questions are rapidly coming to the front in India, and responsible government can do much in this direction which is not open to the British Government."

As regards the prospects of the bill, Mr. Banerjea said that it was imperative that the work of the Joint Committee should be completed in time for the remaining parliamentary stages to be taken in the autumn, so that the measure might receive the Royal assent by the end of the year. Delay would intensify the unrest which undoubtedly prevails. High hopes had been awakened, and India for the first time could look to a Secretary of State in whom she was able to repose implicit confidence. Mr. Montagu's policy was in the strictest accord with the principles of the great Liberal party of England, and it had earned the gratitude of the people of India. There must be no disappointment of the expectations which had been formed.—The "Manchester Guardian"

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I had sent for your asthma specific for my wife some two months back. As at that time I was trying some other medicines I gave yours only a fortnight back and it has done her wonderful good. The one month's medicine you sent me will be finished in a week and a half. Please therefore send me another two months' medicine by return of post per V. P. P. and oblige.

Please also send some leaflets of your advertisement as many other friends of mine want them.

On this side your advertisement is quite obscure and I hope if you advertise in this side it will meet a great success and popularity. My Doctors not ordinary ones but even M. D. of London, who is the chief medical officer here had told me that Asthma cannot be cured by medicines and I had, therefore, given up all hopes of recovery but thank God that a Vakil friend of mine of Navsari who had used your specific met me accidentally and talked of your specific and I find that it is curable by native medicines. Your specific is really a boon to mankind.

You have already printed my last letter and good many gentlemen from the Bombay Presidency known to me as well as unknown have referred to me on the subject and I have already written to them speaking very highly.....If I do not flatter myself let me tell you that my name is very well-known among the lawyers and judges and barristers of the whole of India as I am a publisher of good many very important law books.....

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INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIONS.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, delivered a lecture on "Indian Labour Problem" yesterday, under the auspices of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association, Mr. N. G. Hunt of the Bombay Millowners' Association presiding.

At the outset the speaker said the main point of his address would be to quicken thought and study of the position of labour in this country, its steady improvement so as to make labour a really potent factor of the budding industrialism without in any way dealing a rude shock to it. He said now that a rapidly growing industrial organisation was a crying need of the country though they may not be willing to change the preponderence of the agricultural industry of the country in economic life he would like to leave aside for the present the question of land labour. The problems of labour as in Western countries, and the waves of Socialism or democracy if not Bolshevism, were bound to have their effect on India. In the West, Labour by means of sustained and self-reliant efforts, had improved its position enormously and had become a dominant factor in national life. The movement of Trade Unions, Co-operative Stores, Friendly Societies and Workers' Educational Associations of recent growth coupled with Political power, on account of the broad-based franchise had worked a revolution in the conditions and position of labour today and it was not so much at the mercy of the state or capitalists as it used to be in the past.'

CHANGES IN INDIA.

He asked whether there were not changes bound to take place in India too. He said the answer would be, they were, if they were determined to follow the western ideals and methods of government and industrial advancement. If they desired to avoid the bitterness of the West in relation of capital and labour, they should let Indian capitalist leaders of public opinion and Government wake up and do their duty. Continuing, he said the question was not a purely political one to-day. It was a social, humanitarian-political or rather national problem and the nation's prosperity depended upon the right solution of that question. The lecturer next remarked that it went without saying that industries were bound to grow and therefore the class of people that would live on industries would also steadily grow. Its number in the vast Indian population was not very large to-day, but it would increase very rapidly.

INDIAN FACTORY WORKERS.

Turning to the conditions of the Indian factory-workers, he said, a visit to the slums of Bombay would show how the labourers with sunken eyes and cheeks were becoming an easy prey to diseases and death. No interest did the worker take in his life which became a burden to him. The labourer had no desire or thirst for knowledge or orderly advancement. There were no social or high and healthy amusements, no public spirit, no touch of patriotism for the poor factory-worker who fell an easy victim to temptation. The causes of this pitiable condition, were (1) low wages, (2) long hours of work, (3) untrained intelligence and consequently lack of interest in work, (4) insanitary dwellings, (5) want of recreation, social pleasure or healthy amusements, (6) want of regular open air exercise, (7) lack of facilities for acquiring better tastes. To these were added worries and anxieties owing to lack of organised credit, indebtedness, drunkenness and illiteracy and lack of self-assertion and self-sacrifice. He said these anxieties and worries accompanied by no habit of thrift and forethought ate the very vitals of the poor labourer's whole being.

REMEDIES.

The speaker suggested that the remedies against this pitiable condition were the provision of (1) sanitary and healthy condition of work, (2) sanitary dwellings, (3) adequate wages, (4) shorter hours of work, (5) good medical help, (6) education through literary and technical schools, and establishment of libraries and social classes, (7) credit by means of co-operation, (8) co-operative stores, (9) redemption from old debts, (10) freedom from drunkenness, (11) voice in the management of the industrial concern of which the labourer should be a part on the basis of co-partnership, (12) establishment of welfare work under his own management.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESENT CONDITIONS.

In the lecturer's opinion the state, capitalists, leaders of public opinion and the workers themselves were responsible for the present pitiable condition of labour in India.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to the advanced classes to take a real interest in the betterment of the labour class and to raise it to the level of self-respecting and good citizens.

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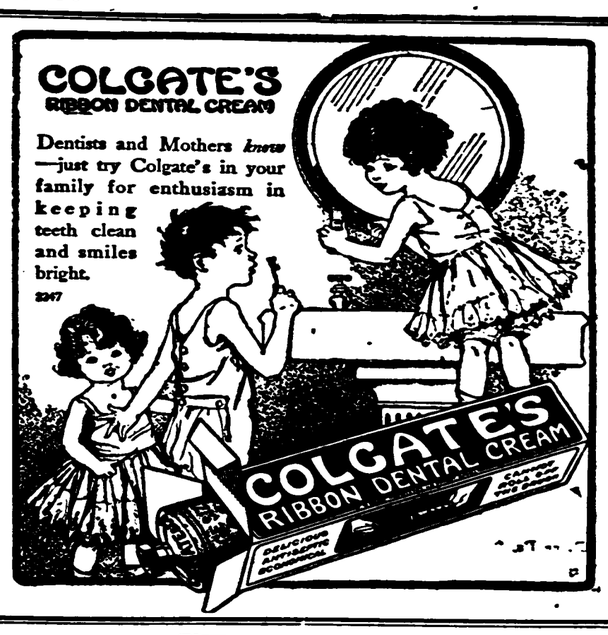
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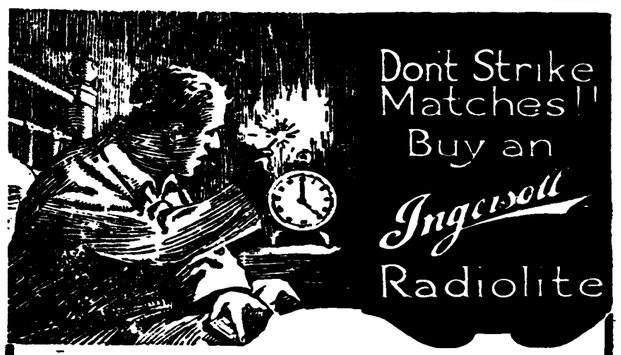

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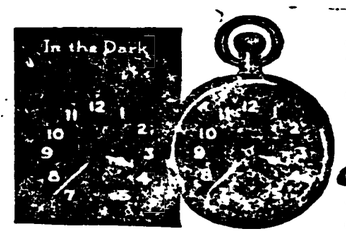

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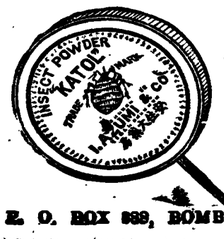

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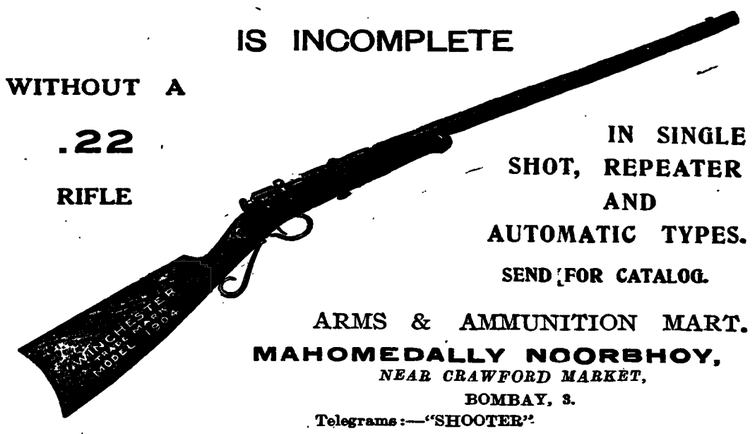

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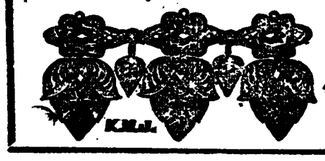

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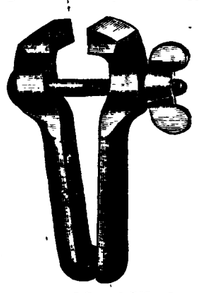

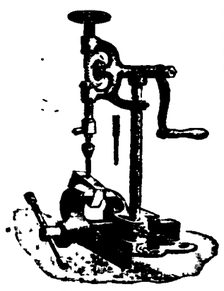

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